Chippewa Indians in Minnesota.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, TRANSMITTING A COMMUNICATION FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR, RELATIVE TO THE CHIPPEWA INDIANS IN THE STATE OF MINNESOTA, MARCH 6, 1890. REFERRED TO THE COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

In pursuance of the authority and direction contained in the act of Congress approved January 14, 1889, entitled "An act for the relief and civilization of the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota," three commissioners were appointed by the President on February 26, 1889, as therein authorized and directed, namely: Henry M. Rice, of Minnesota, Martin Marty, of Dakota, and Joseph B. Whiting, of Wisconsin, to negotiate with said Indians.

The commissioners have submitted their final report, with accompanying papers, showing the results of the negotiations conducted by them, and the same has been carefully reviewed by the Secretary of the Interior in his report to me thereon.

Being satisfied from an examination of the papers submitted that the cession and relinquishment by

said Chippewa Indians of their title and interest in the lands specified and described in the agreement with the different bands or tribes of Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota was obtained in the manner prescribed in the first section of said act, and that more than the requisite number have signed said agreement, I have, as provided by said act, approved the said instruments in writing constituting the agreement entered into by the commissioners with said Indians.

The commissioners did not escape the embarrassment which unfortunately too often attends our negotiations with the Indians, viz.: An indisposition to treat with the Government for further concessions while its obligations incurred under former agreements are unkept. I am sure it will be the disposition of Congress to consider promptly, and in a just and friendly spirit, the claims presented by these Indians through our commissioners, which have been formulated in the draught of a bill prepared by the Secretary of the Interior and submitted herewith.

The act of January 14, 1889 (25 U. S. Stat., 642) evidently contemplated the voluntary removal of the body of all these bands of Indians to the White Earth and Red Lake Reservations; but a proviso in section 3 of the act authorized any Indian to take his allotment upon the reservation where he now resides. The commissioners report that quite a general desire was expressed by the Indians to avail themselves of this option. The result of this is that the ceded land can-

not be ascertained and brought to sale under the act until all of the allotments are made.

I recommend that the necessary appropriations to complete the surveys and allotments be made at once available, so that the work may be begun and completed at the earliest possible day.

A copy of the report made by the commissioners, with copies of all of the papers submitted therewith except the census rolls, is herewith presented for the information of the Congress.

BENJ. HARRISON.

Executive Mansion, March 4, 1890.

Department of the Interior,
Washington, January 30, 1890.

The President:

There has been filed in this Department the report of the Chippewa Commission, one copy whereof is herewith transmitted for your consideration and action.

This Commission was formed under an act entitled "An act for the relief and civilization of the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota," being chapter 24, United States Statutes at Large, volume 25, page 642, approved January 14, 1889.

The first section of the act authorizes the creation of the Commission, designates its purposes, provides for certain conditions precedent as to a census to be taken, and declares in what manner the cession and relinquishment of the lands therein sought to be ob-

tained by the Government shall be effected. The section is as follows:

"That the President of the United States is hereby authorized and directed, within sixty days after the passage of this act, to designate and appoint three commissioners, one of whom shall be a citizen of Minnesota, whose duty it shall be, as soon as practicable after their appointment, to negotiate with all the different bands or tribes of Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota for the complete cession and relinquishment in writing of all their title and interest in and to all the Reservations of said Indians in the State of Minnesota, except the White Earth and Red Lake Reservations, and to all and so much of those two reservations as in the judgment of said commission is not required to make and fill the allotments required by this and existing acts, and shall not have been reserved by the commissioners for said purposes, for the purposes and upon the terms hereinafter stated; and such cession and relinquishment shall be deemed sufficient as to each of said several reservations, except as to the Red Lake Reservation, if made and assented to in writing by two-thirds of the male adults over eighteen years of age of the band or tribe of Indians occupying and belonging to such reservations; and as to the Red Lake Reservation the cession and relinquishment shall be deemed sufficient if made and assented to in like manner by two-thirds of the male adults of all the Chippewa Indians in Minnesota; and provided that all agreements therefor shall be approved by the President of the United States before taking effect: *Provided further*, That in any case where an allotment in severalty has heretofore been made to any Indian of land upon any of said reservations, he shall not be deprived thereof or disturbed therein except by his own individual consent separately and previously given, in such form and manner as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior. And for the purpose of ascertaining whether the proper number of Indians yield and give their assent as aforesaid, and for the purpose of making the allotments and payments hereinafter mentioned, the said commissioners shall, while engaged in securing such cession and relinquishment as aforesaid and be-

fore completing the same, make an accurate census of each tribe or band, classifying them into male and female adults and male and female minors; and the minors into those who are orphans and those who are not orphans, giving the exact numbers of each class, and making such census in duplicate lists, one of which shall be filed with the Secretary of the Interior and the other with the official head of the band or tribe; and the acceptance and approval of such cession and relinquishment by the President of the United States shall be deemed full and ample proof of the assent of the Indians, and shall operate as a complete extinguishment of the Indian title without any other or further act or ceremony whatsoever for the purposes and upon the terms in this act provided."

The Commission was appointed by the President on the 26th day of February, 1889, and the several members thereof became duly qualified by giving the bond required by section 2 and taking the oath thereunder required, as appears by the files of this Department. The census required to be taken by section 1 was completed, and one of the duplicate lists thereof filed with the Secretary of the Interior on the 3d day of January, 1890, and the other with the official head of the band or tribe.

It appears by the report of the Commission that it sought and obtained the assistance of Bishop Whipple and Archbishop Ireland in its labors, and that all that was done was conducted in a spirit of fairness towards the Chippewas. There were distributed among them 500 copies of the act of January 14, 1889, and several hundred copies of the general allotment act of February 8, 1887.

Councils were held at Red Lake, White Earth, Gull Lake, Leech Lake, Cass Lake, Lake Winnibagoshish,

White Oak Point, Mille Lac, Grand Portage, Bois Forte and Vermillion Lake, and Fond du Lac.

At Red Lake the assent of all the Indians to the agreement was obtained except a few called "pagans," residing on the northern shore of the lake. The Indians at Red Lake complained of unfulfilled promises, pleaded for mills and cattle, and that their boundaries might be surveyed in accordance with treaties. They also prayed for an agent, as they were 80 miles from the White Earth Agency. The Red Lake Reservation, two-thirds of which at least is ceded to the United States, contains 3,200,000 acres, and the number of Indians occupying it is 1,168. The boundaries of the diminished reservation, from which allotments to the Red Lake Chippewas are to be made, are given in the report. The commisioners report that—

"This reservation is larger than will eventually be required, but as there are swamps and other untillable lands therein, it cannot be reduced until after survey and allotments shall be made."

Whether the surplus lands that may remain after allotments shall have been completed as required by the law can be disposed of without further legislation is a question which will require consideration, but such consideration is not necessary at this time.

The Indians on the Red Lake Reservation were suffering for want of food, owing to the loss of crops the last season.

The Indians of the White Earth Reservation were also suffering for food. They insisted upon the provisions of article 9 of the treaty of September 30, 1854,

and that damages should be paid because of the construction of reservoirs on the reservation near the headwaters of the Mississippi, provision for which had been made by the Northwest Commission three years ago, and which negotiations have not been acted on by Congress. No explanation could be given why the provisions of the treaty of September 30, 1854, had not been fulfilled, but the Indians were promised that the best efforts would be given to secure justice in this case, and upon these assurances the acceptance and signing of the propositions made were nearly unanimous. This mater is incorporated in the draught of a bill herewith presented for submission to Congress.

The White Earth Reservation contains 796,762 acres, and the number of Indians occupying the same is 2,044. They complain of want of milling facilities. They have about 5,000 acres seeded in wheat, barley and vegetables, but owing to want of rain not more than half a crop will be grown. At least 2,500 acres heretofore cultivated lies fallow for want of seed and teams.

There were but 277 Chippewas at Gull Lake, all of whom signed the agreement and agreed to make their permanent home on the White Earth Reservation as soon as they should be furnished with means to cultivate the soil and subsist until they could make a living.

At Leech Lake Reservation, amid pompous demonstrations, the Commission was received, and the first demand made of them was that there should be settle-

ment of outstanding claims. Nor was the business allowed to proceed until the Commission had given a solemn promise with raised hands that they would to their utmost ability urge the immediate settlement of these unadjusted demands. These Pillager Indians have a claim for lands ceded to the United States under the treaty of 1847, which it is urged should be carefully investigated, and the Pillagers allowed what may be found in equity due them, and also for damages arising from the construction of reservoirs at the headwaters of the Mississippi. For these damages it is recommended that there be paid $150,000, with 5 per cent. per annum to date, and $1.25 per acre for the overflowed lands. The Indians have absolutely ceded to the United States 46,920 acres, which cannot be sold, as provided in the act of January 14, 1889, for their benefit, and it is and must be reserved for the overflow caused by the reservoir dams. An item covering the claim for damages by reason of the construction of the dams is also incorporated in the inclosed draught of bill.

The alleged claim of the Pillagers for further compensation for land ceded under the treaty of 1847 is a matter for consideration by Congress, and I would recommend that it be brought to the attention of that body. The statement upon which this claim is based by the Indians is set forth in the report of the Commission.

At Cass Lake a like demand was made by the Indians for the settlement of unsatisfied demands, but all gave their assent and signatures to the proposition.

The Indians at Lake Winnibagoshish depend much upon their wild rice, which they were gathering at the advent of the Commission. The injury done them by the building of the reservoirs is very great. They are destitute, as are those at Cass Lake, of aid from the Government, having no missionary, school, farmer, blacksmith, or physician. The Commissioners observe that the Winnibagoshish Reservation is marked upon the map by township lines, which is erroneous, as the treaty fixes its line by natural boundaries beyond those shown by township lines. This has given much dissatisfaction, as the whites have settled between the two lines, and consequently upon the reservation, as the Indians claim. This marking is erroneous, and should be adjusted. All the adults of this band gave their consent to the agreement.

The condition of the Indians at White Oak Point is described as beyond hope of improvement, they being dissipated and dissolute, but they have still intelligence enough to ask that whisky may be kept from the country, and that missionaries and school teachers be sent them. They all signed the agreement, and it will be the purpose of this Department to supply and enforce so far as may be in its power the regulations so reasonably demanded. Scattered members of the White Oak Point bands were found at Kimberly, who were healthy in mind and body, unusually bright and careful of themselves, and all of whom were anxious to acquire lands in severalty and the young men eager to find work. They number one hundred, and all except one signed the agreement.

The Indians at Mille Lac were found to be intelligent, cleanly, and well behaved, and of good reputation among the neighboring whites. White men unfortunately have been permitted to rob them of their pine, and for years to settle upon their agricultural lands, to great injury and fear of the Indians. Squatters are now settling upon this reservation, as the commissioners report. The question of right should be settled at the earliest possible moment, for the greater the delay the more difficult will be the adjustment. All signed the agreement at this place.

The rights of the Indian upon this reservation have been a vexed question, full of difficulties and embarrassments, but it is hoped that this agreement will furnish a basis for its early and final solution.

At Grand Portage the Indians expressed themselves as fully understanding and satisfied with the terms of the act, and signed with cheerfulness and unanimity. They complained that the white fishermen spread so many large nets near their reservation that the Indians were unable to procure a supply of fish for food.

At Bois Forte and Vermillion Lake the Indians seemed timid and distrustful, but they "touched the pen" finally with great solemnity and much formality. They have the best hunting grounds of the Chippewas. They seem willing to learn to till the soil, but ask for assistance in the way of better facilities. Much of the land on the Lake Superior reservations is unfit for cultivation, and the Bois Forte Indians complain that a large amount of their timber is cut

without compensation, and is run down Little Fork River to the British Possessions.

Many of the Indians at Fond du Lac are in danger of suffering during the winter and spring, having been denied the right of cutting timber on their reservation. Like all of the Mississippi bands, they feel greatly grieved at the long-continued withholding of the money due them from the Government. On the positive assertion of the commissioners that justice should be speedily done, not only in this respect but in the matter of a palpable error in the boundary lines of their reservation, they were induced to listen, and finally signed by touching the pen.

This claim for additional land to which the Indians insist they are entitled under the plain and unmistakable meaning of the treaty should have careful consideration and be fairly and speedily adjusted.

The Commission reports:

"As the various bands decided to take their allotments on their respective reservations, the Commission told them that the $90,000 to be advanced and already appropriated would be paid pro rata as soon after the approval of these negotiations by the President as should be practicable, but not later than the coming spring."

The Commission further reports that—

"The clause of the act of January 14, 1889, providing for the payment of the interest that may accrue on the permanent fund, was to the Commission obscure, and they promised the Indians that cash payment should be made per capita in equal shares."

It is provided in section 7 of the act of January 14, 1889 (25 Stats., 642):

"That one-half of said interest shall, during the said period of fifty years, except in the cases hereinafter otherwise provided, be annually paid in cash in equal shares to the heads of families and guardians of orphan minors for their use; one-fourth of said interest shall, during the same period and with the like exception, be annually paid in cash in equal shares per capita to all other classes of said Indians; and the remaining one-fourth of said interest shall, during the said period of fifty years, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, be devoted exclusively to the establishment and maintenance of a system of free schools among said Indians, in their midst and for their benefit; and at the expiration of the said fifty years, the said permanent fund shall be divided and paid to all of said Chippewa Indians and their issue then living, in cash, in equal shares."

This construction by the Commission is deemed reasonable. While there may be some discussion possibly in regard to its validity, it is deemed that it is in harmony with the spirit of the act, and having been made the basis of the Indians' assent it should be adhered to.

The Indians desire that the Government will set aside a sufficient quantity of land on each reserve for Government buildings, such as may be necessary for physician, blacksmith, farmer, carpenters, and for missionaries, traders, etc. The commissioners recommend this, and the reservation, it is submitted, should be made, and the order as to the location and erection of such buildings should be enforced.

The reservation of the necessary and suitable tracts of land for these purposes can be made the subject of an executive order when proper selections shall have been made, which should be attended to before the lands are offered for disposal under the act.

The commissioners further recommend that on each reservation a tract of pine land should be reserved and held by the General Government as might be necessary for their common use, to be so held during the pleasure of the Secretary of the Interior.

I doubt whether this request for the reserving and holding by the General Government of a tract of pine land upon each reservation for the common use of the Indians remaining thereon can be complied with without legislative authority therefor, in view of the terms and conditions of the act to which the Indians have given their consent.

They ask for saw mills, cattle, agricultural and mechanical implements, which they must have, or they can make no substantial progress.

The commission reports that although the Indians have decided to take allotments on their reservations, it is believed that many may be induced to remove to White Earth, and for this reason it is not prudent to urge individual allotments elsewhere than on the White Earth and Red Lake Reservations at present.

The removal of those who will go to White Earth will take place as soon as provisions can be made for their subsistence. It will be of the greatest benefit to the Indians and to the State to have the removal made.

The Commission ask that there may be granted 10 acres of maple timber for making sugar to each family occupying the same. This is deemed ample, and is as much as should be granted. The matter should receive attention when the individual allotments are made to the Indians.

The commissioners state that it is important that the four townships of pine land on the White Earth Reservation should be early estimated and sold, as the timber is liable to be stolen or burned; while on the other hand the swamp lands of valuable cedar and tamarac should be withheld from sale under the pre-emption laws, and sold under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, in such manner and upon such terms as to him shall seem best for their interests.

I fully concur in the suggestion of the commissioners, that the ceded lands of the White Earth Reservation already surveyed should be disposed of under the terms of the act, at as early a date as possible, but I do not see how the swamp lands referred to and reported to be valuable chiefly for cedar and tamarac can be withheld from sale as requested without further legislation in view of the last clause of section 4 of the act, which reads as follows:

"All other lands acquired from the said Indians on said reservations other than pine lands are for the purposes of this act termed 'agricultural lands.'"

And section 6 provides specifically the manner in which unallotted and unreserved agricultural lands shall be disposed of. I think, however, that this request of the Indians should receive favorable consideration by Congress, and that the necessary legislation should be had authorizing the reservation and disposal of the cedar and tamarac swamp lands as desired by the Indians.

It is reported and believed that upon Grand Portage, Bois Forte, and Vermillion Lake Reservations there are valuable mines, and the Indians request that if such are discovered they shall be disposed of by the Secretary of the Interior as best to subserve the interests of all concerned. I do not concur in the recommendations of the commissioners regarding the request of the Indians for the disposal of mineral lands. I cannot see how such a request can be complied with under the law.

The commissioners state that the pine ceded is estimated by various parties from $25,000,000 to $50,000,000.

It is reported by the commission that a further appropriation for surveys and examination of the lands will be necessary, and that a small appropriation should be used for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the Indians who may desire to visit the White Earth Reservation, with the expectation of removing there before allotments should be taken or confirmed elsewhere.

Section 8 of the act makes an appropriation of $150,000 "to pay for procuring the cession and relinquishment, making the census, surveys, appraisals, removal, and allotments, and the first annual payment of interest herein contemplated and provided for." Ninety thousand of this sum is required to pay the first annual payment of interest, leaving but $60,000 for the other purposes specified. The commission has expended about $30,000 in procuring the cession and relinquishment, and making the census, leaving about

$30,000 for the surveys, appraisals, and for the removal and allotments provided for in the act. This balance is manifestly insufficient to enable the Department to accomplish these further provisions of the act, and I therefore concur in the recommendation that a further appropriation be made, and an item for that purpose is included in the draught of bill herewith submitted, which also provides for defraying the expenses of Indians visiting the White Earth Reservation.

The commission further remark that the Red Lake Indians should be encouraged to commence farming and building houses the coming spring, and furnished with cattle and implements, etc.

All these requests of the Indians and recommendations of the commission for furnishing mills, farming implements, cattle, buildings, etc., raise the question of an appropriation therefor, which requires to be carefully considered. Section 7 of the act provides the manner for the disposition of the interest on the proceeds arising from the disposal of the lands, as previously recited in this report. It is in said section further provided:

"That Congress may in its discretion, from time to time, during the said period of fifty years, appropriate, for the purpose of promoting civilization and self-support among the said Indians, a portion of said principal sum, not exceeding five per centum thereof. The United States shall, for the benefit of said Indians, advance to them as such interest as aforesaid the sum of $90,000 annually, counting from the time when the removals and allotments provided for in this act shall have been made, until such time as said permanent fund, exclusive of the deductions hereinbefore pro-

vided for, shall equal or exceed the sum of $3,000,000, less any actual interest that may in the meantime accrue from an accumulation of said permanent fund; the payments of such interest to be made yearly in advance, and in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, may, as to three-fourths thereof, during the first five years, be expended in procuring live stock, teams, farming implements, and seed, for such of the Indians, to the extent of their shares, as are fit and desire to engage in farming; but as to the rest, in cash."

As the $90,000 already appropriated as first payment of interest was promised by the commission should be paid pro rata in cash, there is no fund out of which the mills, etc., can be purchased, unless Congress shall make an appropriation to enable the Department to provide these necessary and essential things so urged by the commission, and make such appropriation reimbursable from the principal sum arising from the disposal of said lands. An item for that purpose is embraced in the draught of bill herewith.

It is suggested that there are many persons of Chippewa blood dwelling in Michigan, Wisconsin, and elsewhere, but that the chiefs and headmen should be consulted as to the justice of their claims when they assert the right to the benefits under recent negotiations.

It will be perceived that some portions of the recommendations of the commissioners may be carried into effect through orders of this Department, and the same will be done to the extent possible; but, as to those matters dependent upon further legislation, the President will have to request action by Congress.

The chief of these will be to make such appropriations as will pay the demands of the Indians under previous treaties, and for the damages done by the reservoirs established upon the reservations. This matter has long been pending, and its adjustment seems to be demanded by ordinary good faith and the plainest principles of justice.

The $150,000 hereinbefore mentioned, recommended for the damages done by the overflow of the reservation dams, with 5 per cent interest, should no longer be refused.

There should be a due appropriation made, also, for the establishment of schools, and the employment of farmers, blacksmiths, and physicians, and particular provision made to preserve these Indians from want during the remainder of the winter and coming spring.

The first section of the act provides for an accurate census of each tribe or band, to be taken by the said commissioners while engaged in securing such cession and relinquishment, classifying them into male and female adults, and male and female minors; and the minors into those who are orphans and those who are not orphans; giving the exact number of each class.

The commissioners submit census reports taken by them in the manner and form prescribed by the act, a summary of which is as follows:

SUMMARY OF CENSUS REPORTS.

	Total.	Adults.		Minors.		Orphans.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	M.	F.
Red Lake and Pembina bands:							
Red Lake	1,168	308	359	287	247	15	7
Pembina	218	83	63	38	33	....	1
Total	1,386	386	422	275	280	15	8
Mississippi bands:							
White Earth	1,169	284	279	300	292	9	5
Gull Lake and scattering	277	61	75	49	89	1	2
White Oak Point	661	176	211	129	114	15	16
Mille Lac	895	213	289	180	204	6	3
Total	3,002	734	854	658	699	31	26
Pillagers and Lake Winibigoshish bands:							
Leech Lake	1,141	324	348	229	215	8	7
Otter Tail	657	164	180	154	158	....	1
Cass Lake	241	67	71	53	43	1	6
Lake Winibigoshish	169	45	50	34	33	3	4
Total	2,208	600	649	480	449	12	18
Grand Portage, Bois Forte and Fond du Lac bands:							
Grand Portage	294	73	85	60	71	2	3
Bois Forte	743	228	224	153	132	3	3
Fond du Lac	671	157	187	168	140	9	10
Total	1,708	458	496	381	343	14	16
RECAPITULATION.							
Red Lake and Pembina bands	1,386	386	422	275	280	15	8
Mississippi bands	3,002	734	854	658	699	31	26
Pillagers and Lake Winibigoshish bands	2,208	600	649	480	449	12	18
Grand Portage, etc., bands	1,708	458	496	381	343	14	16
Total	8,304	2,178	2,421	1,794	1,771	72	68

The commissioners also submit reports showing the number of male adults of each of the separate bands and the number of such male adults assenting to the act of which the following is a summary:

SUMMARY OF ADULTS ASSENTING.

	Male Adults.	
	Total.	Assenting.
Red Lake and Pembina bands:		
Red Lake	303	247
Pembina	83	77
Total	386	324
Mississippi bands:		
White Earth	284	270
Gull Lake and scattering	61	57
White Oak Point	176	172
Mille Lac	213	189
Total	734	688
Pillager and Lake Winibigoshish bands:		
Leech Lake	324	217
Otter Tail	164	144
Cass Lake	67	65
Lake Winibigoshish	45	40
Total	600	466
Grand Portage, Bois Forte and Fond du Lac bands:		
Grand Portage	73	72
Bois Forte	228	211
Fond du Lac	157	123
Total	458	406
RECAPITULATION.		
Red Lake and Pembina bands	386	324
Mississippi bands	734	688
Pillager and Lake Winibigoshish bands	600	466
Grand Portage, etc., bands	458	406
Total	2,178	1,884

This summary shows that the total number of male adults is 2,178, and that 1,884 of that number signed their acceptance and consent to the act, being over 86 per cent. of such male adults, and more than the requisite "two-thirds of the male adults over eighteen years of age of the band or tribe of Indians occupying and belonging to" each of the several reservations, and more than "two-thirds of the male adults of all the Chippewa Indians in Minnesota," as is required in the case of the Red Lake Reservation. (Section 1 of the act.)

The commissioners have not submitted their recommendations in separate form, and what is herein stated has been gathered from the general purport of their report, all of which will be more fully considered by the appropriate committees, with the view of doing complete justice to this tribe, which has reposed its confidence so firmly and fully in the Government and relied upon its justice.

It is provided in section 1 of the act authorizing negotiations "that all agreements therefor shall be approved by the President of the United States before taking effect."

The agreement or acceptance and consent of the Indians to the act, herewith, in ten parts, is therefore respectfully submitted for your action.

Before the ceded lands within any of the reservations can be disposed of as contemplated in the act, all of said ceded lands must be surveyed as the public lands are surveyed, after which they are to be carefully examined in 40-acre lots, by competent and experienced examiners to be appointed for that purpose, and classified into "pine lands" and "agricultural lands," the pine lands are then to be valued and listed, etc. (section 4), and finally proclaimed as in market and offered for sale in the manner prescribed in section 5.

The agricultural lands not allotted nor reserved for the use of the Indians, after having been surveyed, are to be advertised for thirty days and disposed of to actual settlers under the provisions of the homestead laws, each settler being required to pay $1.25 per acre for the lands so taken by him.

Besides all this it will be necessary to ascertain how many and who of the Indians of the several reservations elect to take allotments on the reservations where they now live, as by the terms of the act they are permitted to do, instead of being removed to White Earth Reservation (section 3). It is not seen how any of the ceded lands, except possibly those of the Red Lake Reservation and the four townships ceded in the White Earth Reservation, can be offered for sale or settlement until the Indians of the several reservations who elect to remain and take allotments where they are shall have signified their intention to so remain and shall have made their individual selections for allotment; nor can the Red Lake ceded lands be so offered until the surveys, examinations, classification, etc., shall have been fully completed.

Your approval, therefore, of the agreement will not open any of the reservations to white settlement, nor render them subject to occupancy or disposal in advance of the complete fulfillment of the preliminary work of surveys, examinations, etc., and in the case of the "pine lands," after all these preliminaries have been met, the lands must be "proclaimed as in market and offered for sale."

It is perhaps unnecessary, then, that any action should be had at this time other than the approval of the agreement.

Adverting here to the recommendation of the Commission that the Indians of the Red Lake Reservation be allowed to utilize the dead and fallen timber upon their reservation until such time as the survey, ap-

praisement, etc., shall be made, I think this is reasonable, and it seems to me can be done under authority conferred by the act of February 16, 1889 (25 Stats., 673), which provides:

"That the President of the United States may from year to year in his discretion under such regulations as he may prescribe, authorize the Indians residing on reservations or allotments, the fee to which remains in the United States, to fell, cut, remove, sell, or otherwise dispose of the dead timber, standing or fallen, on such reservation or allotment for the sole benefit of such Indian or Indians."

Under the authority thus conferred, the President, on October 16, 1889, authorized the Indians on the White Earth, Red Lake, and White Oak Point Reservations to cut and sell dead and down timber on their respective Reservations, and I see no reason why the cutting and sale of the dead and down timber under the authority so granted and the regulations then prescribed may not be continued until the lands are placed upon the market as provided in the Chippewa act of January 14, 1889.

I invite attention to the fact that the instruments presented by the Commission as the result of the negotiations, and as the evidence that the Chippewa Indians in Minnesota have given their consent in writing to the cession and relinquishment of their title and interest in and to the lands as therein set forth, comprise ten parts, marked separately as A, B, C, D, E, F, and H, G, I, K, and L; these, however, in fact constitute as a whole one instrument, and the part marked C, and entitled "Signatures Roll Mississippi Chippewa Indians, White Earth Reservation, Minne-

sota," should be placed and considered as the first part, for the reason that it is the only part that embraces the text of the act under and for the purposes of which the Commission was appointed.

This is considered necessary, in view of the fact that the act is not recited in the other parts of the instrument, but is referred to therein as follows: "Which said act is embraced in the foregoing instrument," meaning evidently that part marked C, etc., as above stated.

With this as explanation, and as matter of record for proper understanding of the instruments, I think it would nevertheless be well for the approval of the President to be indorsed upon each of the separate parts of the said instrument.

I further recommend that a copy of the report of the Commission, and of all its accompanying papers (except the census rolls, which are bulky), with copy of this letter of the Department reviewing the same, be submitted to Congress for its information, together with the accompanying draft of bill for making the appropriations herein suggested.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN W. NOBLE,
Secretary.

A BILL to enable the Secretary of the Interior to carry out an act, entitled "An act for the relief and civilization of the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota, approved January 14, 1889," and for other purposes.

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums, or so much thereof as may be necessary be, and the same are hereby, appropriated out of any moneys in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, to be immediately available, to enable the Secretary of the Interior to carry out an act entitled 'An act for the relief and civilization of the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota, approved January fourteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, and for other purposes.'

For amount due the Chippewa Indians of Lake Superior and Mississippi, arising from balances of appropriations under treaties with said Indians, and covered into the Treasury between the years eighteen hundred and forty-three, and eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, inclusive; also, the aggregate difference between the coin value of payments made in currency during the years eighteen hundred and sixty-three and eighteen hundred and sixty-four, at the dates of Treasury warrants, and the amounts due in coin by treaty stipulations, with interest at the rate of five per centum per annum, from the date of said Treasury warrants to June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety, the sum of one hundred and ninety thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be required, to be expended by the Secretary of the Interior in the purchase of such articles as he may deem best, or in the payment of cash, to be apportioned in accordance with article eight of the treaty proclaimed January twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one hundred and ninety thousand dollars.

For compensation for losses and damage sustained by the Chippewa Indians on account of the building of dams and reservoirs on Lake Winnebagoshish, Cass Lake, and Leech Lake, the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with interest at the rate of five per centum per annum from the seventeenth day of September, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, up to and including June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety, the sum of one hundred and eighty thousand

dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be paid in cash, per capita, in two yearly installments as follows: Two-thirds to the Pillager and Lake Winnebagoshish bands, now residing or entitled to reside on the Leech Lake, Lake Winnebagoshish, and Cass Lake Reservations, and one-third to the Mississippi band, now residing or entitled to reside on the White Earth, White Oak Point, and Mille Lac Reservations, one hundred and eighty thousand dollars.

For compensation for forty-six thousand nine hundred and twenty acres of land at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, on account of land overflowed in the construction of dams and reservoirs on Lake Winnebagoshish, Cass Lake, and Leech Lake Reservations, to be divided in the same manner as the compensation for losses and damages above referred to, and to be paid in cash, per capita, fifty-three thousand six hundred and thirty dollars.

For the purchase and erection of saw and flour mills, agricultural implements; for surveys, appraisals, removals, and allotments; for payment of expenses of delegations of Chippewa Indians to visit the White Earth Reservation; for the erection and maintenance of day and industrial schools, for subsistence and pay of employes, and for such other purposes as the Secretary of the Interior may deem proper, the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; *Provided*, That this amount shall be reimbursed to the United States from the proceeds of sales of land ceded by the Chippewa Indians under the act of January fourteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to pay per capita, to the Chippewas entitled to it, under the act of January fourteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, the sum of ninety thousand dollars, appropriated by section eight of said act of January fourteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine (Statutes 25, page 645), as first annual payment of interest contemplated and provided for, in lieu of expending it in conformity with the provisions of the above-mentioned act of January fourteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine."

Department of the Interior,
Office of Indian Affairs,
Washington, January 2, 1890.

Sir: Agreeably with your personal request, the 31st ultimo, I have the honor to transmit herewith the final report (in triplicate) of the Commission appointed to negotiate with the different bands or tribes of Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota, under authority of the act of January 14, 1889 (25 Stat. 642), together with the several agreements entered into, the census of the Indians, and the proceedings of the several councils held with them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. J. MORGAN,
Commissioner.

The Secretary of the Interior.

United States Chippewa Commission,
St. Paul, Minn., December 18, 1889.

Sir: We have forwarded to your Department by express, December 16, 17, and 18, one copy of the census taken by the Commission of the Chippewa Indians of the State of Minnesota; two copies of the stenographic record of proceedings in the councils held with them by the Commission; one copy of the agreements with the bands in the State, with the original signatures of the Indians attached; and inclose herewith one copy of a summarization of the census, and one copy of a summary showing the num-

ber of male adults in the various bands and the number of those who signed the agreements.

I shall be obliged if the receipt of the various papers is acknowledged. Respectfully,

HENRY M. RICE,
Chairman.

Hon. T. J. Morgan,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs,
Interior Department, Washington, D. C.

United States Chippewa Commission,
St. Paul, Minn., December 26, 1889.

Sir: In obedience to instructions from your office, dated May 24, 1889, accompanied by "An act for the relief and civilization of the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota," approved January 14, 1889, this Commission met in this city June 11, 1889. After several meetings, it was deemed proper, owing to the deep interest the Right Reverend Bishop Whipple, and his grace Archbishop John Ireland, had taken in the welfare of the Chippewas, that they should be consulted. A copy of the following note was addressed to each, dated June 15, 1889:

"Dear Sir: Your church has missions established among the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota, with whom we are instructed to negotiate.

On account of the intimate knowledge you have, and the deep interest you have manifested in the elevation of this race, we deem it proper you should be represented, and it will be a pleasure to the members of this Commission to have with us some one delegated by you who may explain to the Indians any

matters affecting their interests, which may be presented to them."

In response to this invitation, Bishop Whipple selected Rev. E. S. Peake, who had long resided with these Indians, and Archbishop Ireland selected the Rev. Father Aloysius, O. S. B., a resident priest among them, both of whom accompanied us to Red Lake.

That nothing should be omitted that could enlighten the Indians as to the intent of the Government, we had printed 500 copies of the act of January 14, 1889, and several hundred of the "Act to provide for the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians," etc., approved February 8, 1887. These we caused to be distributed among the missionaries, teachers, and other employes of the Government, as well as traders, mixed bloods, and Indians who read the English language.

Owing to their destitute condition, the Indians were scattered in search of food, their crops having failed the previous season, and much time was taken in collecting them.

The first council was held at Red Lake, June 29, where we remained until July 8. We found them intelligent, dignified, and courteous, but for several days indisposed to give a favorable hearing. The propositions were not as favorable as those made three years ago, which did not require the proceeds of their reservation to be shared with others. The chiefs were opposed to breaking up the tribal rela-

tions, fearing that if they were so broken their power and influence would be gone. The young men, however, were heartily in favor of the allotment plan, knowing that if their lands were held in severalty, each man's earnings could be used for his own advantage, instead of, as heretofore, being necessarily shared with the idle, but they did not like the provision for providing with other bands, although when it was explained to them that the country from Lake Superior to and beyond the Red River of the North was, by the united efforts of all the Chippewas, taken by conquest from the Sioux, and that had it not been for such united efforts, they could not have taken or held the Red Lake Reservation; they admitted the correctness of this statement, but thought some of their neighbors had received more than their due proportion of annuities from former sales.

Among themselves, boundary lines were not very strictly regarded, as those of one band intermarried with and joined such other band as was most agreeable; in fact, the young men roamed about at will. The Chippewas of this State did unquestionably, in early times, hold their lands in common. It was so in 1825, at the time of the treaty at Prairie du Chien, and no other idea would ever have been entertained had not the mistaken policy of purchasing a tract here and there from the bands contiguous thereto been adopted. Of the vast cessions heretofore made, there is little, and in many cases nothing, left to show any benefit derived by the Indians therefrom.

This is owing largely to the hurtful practice, so long followed, of permitting their tribal relations to exist.

As a result of the reverence the young men have for their chiefs, they would not speak in council, but a delegation called upon the Commission after adjournment and requested it should have patience, as they had resolved to have a council among themselves, in hope of influencing their leaders, and if successful they would continue to keep in the background. They clearly saw the advantage to them of the propositions made, including the offer of the protection of the law. Their efforts were successful, and all of their bands cordially gave their assent by signing the agreement, except a few called pagans, residing upon the north shore of the lake; their head chiefs and others, however, said they had no objections, and would sign when "they saw fulfilled the promises made." We found them very poor, having comparatively nothing to work with, not even farming implements. Years ago they had a saw-mill, but from neglect, when a small expenditure would have kept it in repair, it was permitted to go to decay. So for years they have not had lumber to build new or repair old structures, or even make a coffin. They earnestly plead for a saw-mill; and also cattle and such other helps as would enable them to commence at once to improve their condition.

They claim, and we think with at least the appearance of truth, that their boundary as surveyed is not in accordance with the treaty lines. We recommend

that an engineer of repute be employed to examine and report the facts.

They earnestly asked that they might be permitted to utilize the dead and fallen timber upon the reservation until such time as the survey and appraisal shall be made. As this will be of great help to them and the trees will otherwise be destroyed by fire, worms, and rot, we agreed to support this most reasonable request.

They also begged that they might have an agent, as this reservation is so far (80 miles or more) from the White Earth Agency.

We think the Red Lake Indians, if properly aided, will become self-supporting and useful citizens.

The Red Lake Reservation, which they cede to the United States, contains 3,260,000 acres. The number of Indians occupying the same is 1,168.

The boundaries of the diminished reservation, from which allotments to the Red Lake Chippewas are to be made, are as follows:

"Commencing at Thief River at a point on the dividing line between Marshall and Polk Counties, as designated on a map published by Rand, McNally & Co., of Chicago, in 1888; thence easterly to a point on the northwesterly shore of Upper Red Lake; thence along the northern shore of said lake to a point due north of a point 1 mile due east from the eastern end of the Lower Red Lake; thence southwesterly to a point on Hay Creek 1 mile from its mouth; thence due south to a point due east of a due westerly line which when extended will run between what is known as the most southerly sugar-bush on Red Lake road to White Earth, and north of what is called the "Big Marsh" to Clearwater River (said line being about 6 miles south of Red Lake); thence down

Clearwater River to the southwesterly reservation line; thence along said line to the place of beginning (excepting the right to use in common all the waterways within the above described limits.)"

This is larger than they will eventually require, but as there are swamps and other untillable lands therein, it cannot be reduced until after survey and allotment shall be made.

White Earth Reservation, occupied by the Chippewas of the Mississippi, Pembinas, and Otter Tail Pillagers, contains 796,672 acres, of which they cede to the United States four townships of pine land, viz.: Townships 143, 144, 145, and 146, range 37 west. Residing on this reservation are Chippewas of the Mississippi, 1,169; Otter Tail Pillagers, 657; Pembinas, 218.

The first council was held at White Earth July 17, and the last on July 29. As with the Red Lake Indians, they were suffering for want of food, owing to the loss of their crops by early and severe frosts the season before. All were strenuously opposed to entertaining any propositions until the provisions of article 9, of the treaty of September 30, 1854, made at La Pointe, Wis., was fulfilled, and a settlement had for the damages to their reservation near the headwaters of the Mississippi, caused by building the reservoir dams; provision for an adjustment in each case was made by the Northwest Commission three years ago in negotiations with them and the Leech Lake Indians, which negotiations have not been acted upon by Congress.

In regard to the treaty of September 30, 1854, it was impossible for us to explain why its plain and unquestioned provisions had not been fulfilled. The Chippewas employed an agent, and a delegation accompanied him to Washington some years ago, and after urgently insisting upon a settlement, there was found due to them the sum of $118,400, which had accrued from balances that had been covered into the Treasury between the years 1843 and 1878. This amount has never been questioned as being due under the treaty stipulations, and in the opinion of this Commission should be included in regular estimates. We gave the most solemn promises that our best efforts would be given to secure justice in this case, believing that we but voiced the intent of the Government in so doing. After giving assurances that justice would be speedily done and that we would bring the attention of the Department to those claims, the acceptance and signing of the propositions made was nearly unanimous.

The following will show that the Indians had been officially informed of the amount due them up to and including the year 1878. (Two-thirds of this amount goes to the Chippewas of Lake Superior, and one-third to those of the Mississippi.)

"Office of Indian Affairs,
Washington, December 8, 1884.

Sir: I am in receipt of your letter dated the 29th ultimo, in which you state that four years ago you were called to this city to converse on matters concerning your reservation; that while here you were

informed that there was due to your people the sum of $118,400; that said sum would be paid in annual installments; that 50,000 thereof was drawing interest, and that said interest would be paid to the Chippewas.

You want to know why these promises have not been kept, and that you be informed in brief what you are to expect, etc.

In reply I have to state that on the recommendation of this office, on the 5th day of April, 1880, a bill was introduced in Congress to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to fulfill certain treaty stipulations with the Chippewa Indians of Lake Superior and Mississippi. This bill proposed an appropriation of the sum of $118,406.29, being the total amount arising from balances of appropriations under treaties with said Indians and covered into the Treasury between the years 1843 and 1878, inclusive. And the aggregate difference between the coin value of payments made in currency during the years 1863, 1864, and the amounts due in coin by treaty stipulations with interest at 5 per cent. per annum, from date of Treasury warrants to February, 6, 1880.

Section 2 of this bill provided that of the above amounts $38,400.29 should be paid to the said Indians and that the remainder, $80,000, should remain in the Treasury to draw interest at 5 per cent., said interest to be paid annually per capita or expended for the benefit of the Chippewas, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

This bill never became a law through the failure of Congress to take action, and this office has exhausted its endeavors to obtain the appropriation named.

Very respectfully,

H. PRICE,
Commissioner.

Ah-ke-wain-ze, Head Chief of Lac Courte D'Orielles.
(Care United States Indian Agent, La Pointe Agency, Wis.)"

See also the speech of Hon. Jacob H. Stewart, of Minnesota, in the House of Representatives, delivered Monday, February 24, 1879, on the bill (H. R. 6471) making appropriations for civil expenses of the Gov-

ernment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, and for other purposes, as printed in the Congressional Record, March 1, 1879, under "Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill." The speech referred to contains the report of the committee upon this subject.

Messengers are now out, sent by the Chippewas of Lake Superior to those of the Mississippi, inviting them to send delegates to meet in convention at Ashland, Wis., on January 11 next, for the purpose of employing claim agents to prosecute and collect the amount found due, to, and including the year 1878, as stated by the Indian Office, April 5, 1880, viz., $118,400, with interest to date at 5 per cent., $59,200; total, $177,600.

The claim agents expect the Indians to allow them 15 per cent. of the amount. It can but be detrimental to the Indians to be thus harassed, kept in suspense, and finally compelled to pay to others a large commission in order to secure the payment of a just claim against the Government.

These Indians have an old saw-mill, but for want of repairs it cannot be used.

Their flouring-mill, not being properly cared for, was burned a short time ago, but for want of repairs had not been running for several years. Consequently the Indians such as had grain have been compelled to go many miles to have it ground.

When in the settlements of the whites, to say nothing of the expense and loss of time, they are subject to unavoidable temptations. Many have not teams and have to employ others to take their grain to the

mills, and after paying transportation and toll, leaves but a moiety for their use. The Indians made special complaints in regard to the want of milling facilities. At their request, with the aid of Agent Schuler, we investigated the condition of their farms, and found about 5,000 acres seeded in wheat, oats, barley, and vegetables, but owing to the want of rain not more than half a crop will be grown. At least 2,500 acres heretofore cultivated lies fallow for the want of seed and teams.

Here, as well as at Red Lake, Rev. Mr. Peake rendered valuable services.

After completing our work at White Earth we went to Gull Lake, where we found a small band, numbering 277, belonging to the Chippewas of the Mississippi. Some of them had attended the councils at White Earth, and all seemed familiar with the propositions submitted to them. We, however, went through with the explanations in detail, and after consultation among themselves all signed the agreement. They promised to make their permanent home on the White Earth Reservation as soon as they should be furnished with means to enable them to cultivate the soil and to subsist until they can make a living. This agreement was concluded on the 5th of August.

We held the first council at Leech Lake, August 8. We were received at this place with all the pomp and show the Indians could display. Guns were fired and every flag in the settlement was flying. A guard

of honor, dressed in war feathers and decorated with paint, greeted us with open arms. We were informed that this guard was for our protection, especially to keep the Pillagers from giving us any personal annoyance. Faithfully did they perform their duty, not only by day but by night. No Indians were permitted to see us unless accompanied by a detail from this polite and considerate guard, which was master of the situation. The party that originated and organized this body, knowing the object of our mission from the copies of the act we had sent in advance, as well as from persons of their own band who had attended the councils at Red Lake and White Earth, were fully determined that no business should be transacted between the band and the Commission until they should be satisfied that it had the authority to provide for the settlement of outstanding claims. They were polite and courteous, but were resolved to keep us, as well as the uncertain of their band, under the restraint of the guard. They felt that they had been grievously wronged.

After a few days we broke their lines, inducing the chiefs to speak in council who for several days had not been heard. Stormy debates took place in council, accompanied by threats, which afterwards, at the request of the chiefs, the commission directed to be stricken from the minutes.

These Indians, even the most bitterly opposed, said that had we come empowered to adjust unsettled matters they would not have made any objections to the

propositions, nor would they have detained us long. Enough, however, gave their consent as required in writing. Others said that they would assent when they saw a disposition on the part of the Government to right the wrongs they had suffered. We were kept there until August 22. We had to give a solemn promise with raised hands that we would to our utmost ability urge the immediate settlement of unadjusted claims.

On the 21st of August, 1847, the Pillager Indians at Leech Lake, Minn., ceded to the United States a tract of land bounded as follows:

"Beginning at the south end of Otter Tail Lake; thence southerly on the boundary line between the Sioux and Chippewa Indians, to Long Prairie River; thence up said river to Crow Wing River; thence up Crow Wing River to Leaf River; thence up Leaf River to the head of said river; and thence in a direct line to the place of the beginning."

This tract contains nearly 700,000 acres, and was sold to the Government for about $15,000. The Pillagers parted with it, believing, as they were told, that it was for the occupancy of the Menomonee Indians, a tribe at peace with them as well as with the Sioux. For generations a fierce war had raged between these two last-named tribes. The Pillagers believed that if the friendly Menomonees were between the belligerents peace might follow. By the treaty of October 18, 1848, the United States ceded to the Menomonees the above described tract in exchange for all their lands in the State of Wisconsin.

The Menomonees, manifesting a great unwillingness to remove west of the Mississippi, by treaty dated May 12, 1884, receded to the United States the foregoing tract in exchange for a part of their old home in Wisconsin and the sum of $242,686, for which the Pillagers received less than $15,000. According to Indian reasoning the consideration stipulated was never paid; that is, the occupancy of said tract by the Menomonees, thus protecting them from the incursions of Sioux war parties.

The Pillagers, at the time of the cession, were told by the commissioners that the said tract would be held as Indian lands are usually held, and that their friends, the Menomonees, would occupy it. The commissioners were Isaac A. Verplank and Henry M. Rice. The Pillagers from the time that they heard that the tract was not to be occupied by the Menomonees, as stipulated, have to this day considered that they have been injuriously overreached. They have never ceased to complain of this, and never will until reparation shall be made. We cannot too strongly urge that the Government cause this matter to be carefully investigated, and in some way allow the Pillagers what may be found to be in equity due them. Indians are not unreasonable when fairly dealt with, and as they are about starting out as citizens under this act, aid will be of greater benefit now than heretofore, and is more needful now than it can be at any future time.

As to the damage done by the overflow of the reservoir dams, the Department is respectfully referred to the following communication:

(House of Representatives, Forty-eighth Congress, first session, Ex. Doc. No. 76.)

"Department of the Interior,
Office of Indian Affairs,
Washington, December 19, 1883.

Sir: By a provision in the river and harbor act of June 14, 1880 (21 Stat., 193), the sum of $75,000 was appropriated for the reservoirs at the headwaters of the Mississippi River, to be used in the construction of a dam at Lake Winnebagoshish, with the proviso that all injuries occasioned to individuals by overflow of their lands shall be ascertained and determined by agreement, in accordance with the laws of Minnesota, and shall not exceed in the aggregate $5,000, etc.; and by a provision in the river and harbor act of March 3, 1881 (Id., 481), the sum of $150,000 was appropriated for reservoirs upon the headwaters of the Mississippi River and its tributaries, and the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to ascertain what, if any, injury is occasioned to the rights of any friendly Indians occupying any Indian reservation by the construction of any of said dams, or the cutting or the removal of the trees or other materials from any such reservation for the construction or erection of any of said dams, and to determine the amount of damages payable to such Indians therefor, which damages, when determined, to be paid by the United States, with the proviso that such damages shall not exceed 10 per centum of the sums hereby and heretofore (act 1880, $75,000) appropriated for the construction of said reservoirs.

Under these provisions of law Messrs. A. Barnard, of Minneapolis, Thomas Simpson, of Winona, Minn., and Louis Morel, of this office, were designated by the Department, on the 11th of August, 1881, as special agents to ascertain the injury occasioned to friendly Indians by the construction of the reservoirs at Lake Winnebagoshish and Leech Lake, and to determine the amount of damages payable to such friendly Indians as might suffer on account of the construction

of said reservoirs; and on the 20th of August the necessary instructions were issued to said agents, defining their duties, and the manner of proceeding to ascertain and determine the damages resulting to friendly Indians.

On the 6th of October, 1881, these agents submitted their findings and award, which was submitted to the Department on October 18, following, for consideration, and, if approved, to be forwarded to the Secretary of War for settlement under the act of 1881.

The injuries arising from the construction of these reservoirs and the assessments of damages to friendly Indians were considered by these agents and reported in separate schedules, one for Lake Winnebagoshish and the other for Leech Lake, being classified as (1) injuries to individual property, and (2) injuries to tribal property.

The damages were, in the aggregate, at Lake Winnebagoshish, assessed at $8,393.30, and those at Leech Lake, $7,073.60.

These valuations, amounting jointly to $15,466.90, were approved by the Department and forwarded to the War Department, and the money was placed to the credit of the Interior Department for distribution under the award.

The Indians protested against this assessment as being entirely too small, and at one time there was danger of a serious outbreak, but the violence was prevented by the friends of the Indians, with the hope that the question of damages would be reconsidered.

These facts having come to the knowledge of the Department, it was determined to appoint a new commission to assess the damages, and on December 23, 1882, you appointed and commissioned for that purpose General H. H. Sibley and William R. Marshall and Rev. J. A. Gilfillan, who were to serve without compensation other than their necessary expenses. Subsequently General Sibley, on account of ill health, resigned, and R. Blakeley, Esq., was appointed to fill his place.

I am now in receipt, by Department reference, of the report of these gentlemen, dated the 4th instant, submitting in detail the result of their findings. They state that it was entirely out of the question for the commission to arrive at a reasonable agreement with the Indians as to the amount of damages by the rea-

son of the construction of the dams; and that the amount of land overflowed has been materially reduced, as indicated in letter of Major Allen, of October 24, 1883, the amount being only 46,920 acres, instead of 101,940 acres, as heretofore reported, and in the aggregate is divided as follows, viz.:

Winnebagoshish reservoirs, 23,240 acres; Leech Lake reservoirs, 28,680 acres.

The commission make awards for timber cut, rock taken, and damages to industries, but none for land taken.

Their award is as follows, viz.:

Lake Winnebagoshish and Cass Lake:	
Personal property	$1,936.50
Tribal property	3,649.58
	5,586.58
Leech Lake:	
Personal property	105.00
Tribal property	1,075.00
	1,180.00

White Earth and Mississippi bands, pine cut, $3,272.10.

The Commission estimate for these latter bands an annual damage for rice, at 10 cents per pound, $8,610, and for hay, at $28 per ton, $9,800; total, $18,410.

For the Indians at Lake Winnebagoshish and Cass Lake they estimate the annual damage as follows, viz.:

Hay	$3,640.00
Loss of fish	4,350.00
Loss of cranberries	300.00
Loss of sugar	100.00
Total	8,390.00

The Commission say that the Indians will be very materially damaged in their industries, and will require permanent provision. The total damage awarded by the Commission, outside of resultant damages, is as follows, viz.:

Individual property	$2,041.50
Tribal property	7,996.68
Total	10,038.18

The total annual damage awarded by them is $26,800.

The estimate of the Commission for annual damages for rice at 10 cents per pound, and hay at $28 per ton would appear at first sight to be rather extravagant, but when we consider that over 46,000 acres of land are taken from the Indians without any compensation whatever, it is believed that the estimate is not too high.

There are funds now at the disposition of this Department, under the act of 1881, sufficient to pay the damage awarded for individual and tribal property, $10,038.18, but as the Indians refused to accept the award in this respect of the former Commission, which is some $5,000 greater than that of the present Commission, they will hardly accept the latter unless an appropriation is made to pay the annual damages awarded by the latter Commission.

In accordance with the award of the Commission it will require $36,838.18 for present payment, of which amount, as before stated, $10,038.18 is available, leaving $26,800 to be provided for.

As the acts of 1880 and 1881 make provision for payment of present damages only and none for the payment of annual damages, I am of opinion that this sum for the present year should be treated as a deficiency, and recommend that Congress be asked to attach an item to the deficiency bill, already submitted by this Department, appropriating the sum of $26,800, and that annually hereafter an appropriation of $26,800 be made in order to carry out the award of the Commission.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. PRICE, Commissioner."

The Secretary of the Interior.

It appears by this that the award, amounting to $15,466.90, was without hesitation rejected by the Indians. Is it surprising that they should have done so, when the United States engineer, Major Allen, reported that the number of acres overflowed amounted to 46,920, which overflow destroyed their gardens, their rice fields, their hay lands, their fish, and their

graveyards? It is an annual and perpetual loss. The award did not allow 40 cents an acre for the land, to say nothing of the damages occasioned by the loss of their almost sole subsistence.

On December 22, 1882, a new commission, consisting of General and Ex-Governor William R. Marshall, Capt. R. Blakeley, and Rev. J. A. Gilfillan, was appointed; practical, thorough-going men, in whose judgment every one had confidence. After a careful and exhaustive examination these gentlemen estimated the annual damages at $26,800, and the damages to individual and tribal property at $10,038.18.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs then approved of this award. He said:

"In accordance with the award of the Commission it will require $36,838.18 for the present payment, of which amount, as before stated, $10,038.18 is available, leaving $26,800 to be provided for; and that annually thereafter an appropriation of $26,800 be made, in order to carry out the award of the Commission."

The Secretary of the Interior, in approving of the foregoing, says:

"No award is made by the Commission for or on account of the land taken and occupied in the construction of the reservoirs."

By the fourth article of agreement made by the Northwest Indian Commission (not acted upon by Congress) on the part of the United States and the Pillager Indians, it was agreed that the United States would pay said Indians $150,000, which should be in full satisfaction for losses and damages sustained by

them, one-third of said sum to be paid to the Chippewas of the Mississippi, and two-thirds to the Pillagers, etc., from which agreement they never heard until informed by us.

From information received on this subject, this Commission cannot recommend a less award than the amount mentioned, viz., $150,000, with 5 per cent. interest per annum to date, and $1.25 per acre for the overflowed lands. These Indians have absolutely ceded to the United States 46,920 acres, which cannot be sold as provided in the act of January 14, 1889, for their benefit, as it is and must be reserved for the overflow caused by the reservoir dams.

From Leech Lake we went to Cass Lake, holding our first council there August 23, and the last on the 26th of the same month. As many of the Indians of this band attended all the councils at Leech Lake, all they required was that explanation should be made to those who were not present at the latter place. They in strong terms asked that unsettled matters be liquidated as soon as possible. All freely gave their assent and signatures to the propositions.

From there we went to the Lake Winnebagoshish band. We had much trouble in assembling them, as they were out gathering wild rice. Our first council was held August 31, and the last September 2, but we were in almost constant session day and night, as they were anxious to return to their rice fields. Several of the chiefs had attended the councils at Leech Lake, and seemed well informed of the object of our visit. The injury done them in building the reservoir

dams was without doubt very great. Two or three of their burying grounds were so washed by the overflow that the remains of their buried dead were unearthed and scattered along the shore. This desecration but added poignancy to the sorrow caused by the loss of subsistence.

Here, as at Cass Lake, they felt deeply hurt that those who were in the greatest want—the old, the sick, and the helpless young—should have been compelled to appear in person at Leech Lake when their annuities were paid or go without them. This harmful practice could be easily avoided by paying to the representatives of such, with the approval of the chief, the amount due. These Indians, like those of Cass Lake, are destitute of aid from the Government, having no missionary, school, farmer, blacksmith, or physician. The Winnebagoshish Reservation is marked upon the map by township lines, which is erroneous, as the treaty fixes its line by natural boundaries beyond those shown by township lines. This has given much dissatisfaction, as whites have settled between the two lines, and consequently upon the reservation, as the Indians claim. The matter should be adjusted. Every adult male of the band gave his assent to the agreement.

On September 5 we held a council with a part of the White Oak Point Indians at Payment Point; on the 6th at White Oak Point, and on the 7th near Grand Rapids. Most of these Indians showed such signs of dissipation and consequent degradation as would lead one to fear they were beyond the hope of

improvement. They seemed aware of their condition, and tremblingly asked that whisky might be kept from the county. They also asked that missionaries and school teachers be sent them. They seemed like lost wards of the Government, who had fallen into the hands of their worst enemies, the whisky sellers. All present gave their signatures.

From the last point we sent our messengers to find the scattered members of other White Oak Point bands, and succeeded in gathering them at Kimberly, a water tank station on the Northern Pacific Railroad, where we held the first council September 19, and our last on the 23d. The two leading chiefs had attended the councils at White Earth, and had made known to their people the object of our mission. We found these people healthy in body and mind, unusually bright, and careful of self. All were anxious to acquire land in severalty, and the young men were eager to find work. Their very appearance indicated a working and industrious class. They said they had been forced to look for subsistence outside of their reservation. Their bands numbered one hundred men. All except one signed the agreement.

On the 2d of October we met the Mille Lac Indians, and were with them until the close of the 5th, and almost constantly in council.

Contrary to the general opinion, we found them intelligent, cleanly, and well behaved. Their neighboring white settlers gave them a good name. Some who had been on these borders for many years said they had never been molested in person or property by

them. Upon this reservation there are a large number of whites, who have made claims thereon, and even many of these testified to the harmless conduct of the Indians. Their principal fault seems to lie in possessing lands that the white man wants.

This reservation was set aside for their use by treaty of February 22, 1855, and was guaranteed as their permanent home. By this treaty land was to be plowed and prepared for cultivation. As a sample of injustice to them we were told that the land had been plowed several miles north of their reservation, and not a foot for their use thereon. To satisfy ourselves of this, we visited the place designated (lots 1 and 2, section 13, township 44, range 28 west) and ascertained from the then occupant, a very respectable citizen by the name of Dinwiddie, that his farm embraced the improvement mentioned, which had been made before he purchased.

By the treaty of March 11, 1863, this reservation was ceded to the United States, but by a proviso in article 12 it was stipulated—

"That owing to the heretofore good conduct of the Mille Lac Indians they shall not be compelled to remove so long as they shall not in any way interfere with or in any manner molest the persons or property of the whites."

By article 4 of same treaty it was agreed that the United States should clear and stump and grub and break for the Mille Lac band, upon said reservation 70 acres of land, which confirmed the belief that they were not only permanently located, but had the sole occupancy of the reservation.

In the treaty of May 7, 1864, which was intended to supersede the one last alluded to, article 4 makes the same stipulation as to the breaking of 70 acres of land, and by article 12 a promise as to their living thereon, the same as provided by the treaty of March 11, 1863.

The Interior Department now holds that—

"The Mille Lac Indians have never forfeited their right of occupancy and still reside on the reservation."

But, notwithstanding this, white men have been permitted to rob them of their pine, and for years to settle upon their agricultural lands, and there to remain in quiet possession to this day to the great injury and fear of the Indians. Some of the whites had the shameless audacity to take from the Indians land the latter had, with much labor and perseverance, put into cultivation. Squatters are now settling upon this reservation, and the interest of the Indians ignored.

There are many persons upon the Mille Lac Reservation who went there believing that they had a right so to do. They were induced to believe so by the action of persons who not only sought the rich pine forests thereon, but actually secured, as is believed, patents to many acres thereof. It is possible matters can be so arranged as to give in some way protection to the well intentioned but misled whites who have made homes upon this tract; but be that as it may, the question of right should be settled at the earliest

possible moment, for the greater the delay the more difficult will be its adjustment.

All present assented to the agreement and signed the same.

One council was held at Grand Marais, with a part of the Grand Portage band, October 20. These Indians accompanied the Commission to Grand Portage, where councils were held October 23, 24, and 25. At these councils the Indians gave very marked attention, and at the last council expressed themselves as fully understanding and fully satisfied with the terms of the act, and signed the article of agreement with much cheerfulness and unanimity. These Indians complain that white fishermen spread so many large nets near their reservation that the Indians are unable to procure a supply of fish for food.

Bois Forte and Vermillion councils were held November 9, 10, 11, and 12.

At the first council the Indians seemed timid and distrustful. Indeed, the Vermillion Lake and Net Lake parties seemed to distrust each other, and declined to enter into the discussion of the subject presented to them. Subsequently better councils prevailed, and the Indians announced that they should hereafter act as a unit. From this time the discussion was entered into with freedom and cheerfulness, and finally resulted in their "touching the pen" with great solemnity and much formality.

These Indians have the best hunting grounds of any of the Chippewa bands; there being contiguous to them an immense tract of timber land over which

the white man seldom passes. They seem willing to learn to till the soil, but ask for better facilities. When asked how they cultivated their potatoes, these men of the North say they drove a stake into the ground and pried up the earth, and then made it fine with their hands. Much of the lands on the Lake Superior Reservations is unfit for cultivation. And it is believed that if representatives from these bands can visit White Earth, many of them will cheerfully remove there. The Bois Forte Indians complain that they have been despoiled of a large amount of timber cut from their reservation, which is run down Little Fork River to the British possessions. We promised to call the attention of the Department to this.

At Fond du Lac the first council was held November 18, and continued daily until and including November 21.

It will be seen by the proceedings that Nah-gah-nub, the head chief, did much of the talking. He is a very old man and not in his prime, physically or mentally, but is respected by all. Many of his band for want of work (the cutting of timber on this reservation having been suspended by order of the Department) are in great danger of suffering during this winter and coming spring. Heretofore, while permitted to cut timber, they were well to do and contented.

Like all of the Mississippi bands, they feel greatly grieved at the long continued withholding of the money due them from the Government. Our positive assertions that justice should speedily be done, not only in this respect, but in the matter of a palpable

error in the boundary lines of their reservation, induced them to listen attentively to the propositions submitted, and all touched the pen.

By the fourth article of treaty at La Pointe, September 30, 1854, it is stipulated that the Fond du Lac Reservation shall embrace the following boundaries:

"Beginning at an island in the St. Louis River, above Knife Portage, called by the Indians Paw-paw-sco-me-me-tig, running thence west to the boundary line heretofore described, thence north along said boundary line to the mouth of Savannah River, thence down the St. Louis River to the place of the beginning. And if said tract shall contain less than 100,000 acres, a strip of land shall be added on the south side thereof large enough to equal such deficiency."

Whoever was sent to make a survey of this reservation followed the last clause of the article, and by his survey limited the area to 92,346 acres, the north end of his survey line on the west not reaching within 12 miles of the mouth of the Savannah River, thus defrauding these Indians of over 100,000 acres, which lands were put into the market and long ago disposed of by the United States; and for over a quarter of a century this injustice has been permitted to exist, a festering and deep-seated cause of complaint against the Government. The Indians at the time of the making of the treaty had the boundary lines definitely fixed, by natural lines to them unmistakable. They knew no more about acres than they did of the mariner's compass.

We had no hesitation in promising that the Government would speedily remedy this grave error.

As the various bands decided to take their allotments on their respective reservations, and have constructively done so, we told them that the $90,000 to be advanced and already appropriated would be paid pro rata, as soon after the approval of these negotiations by the President as should be practicable, but not later than the coming spring. The amount will be so small to be paid to each individual that it is not probable that any will elect to receive anything but money. As they are in the most destitute condition, and as we gave them to understand that the money would be so paid, we trust neither the Indians nor the Commission will be disappointed in this.

The clause of the act of January 14, 1889, providing for the payment of the interest that may accrue on the permanent fund, was to us obscure inasmuch as it says "one-half of said interest shall be annually paid in cash in equal shares to the heads of families and guardians of orphan minors for their use, and one-fourth of said interest shall during the same period and with the like exception be annually paid in cash in equal shares per capita to all other classes of said Indians," etc., and as we could neither explain this to the Indians or comprehend it so as to give it such an interpretation as would do equal justice we promised the cash payment should be made per capita in equal shares.

Wherever we went the Indians expressed a desire that the Government would set aside a sufficient quantity of land upon each reservation for Government buildings, such as may be necessary for phy-

sician, blacksmith, farmer, carpenters, and for missionaries, traders, etc. We hope this will be done, and that order, as to the location and the erection of all such buildings, will be enforced.

They also requested that upon each reservation a tract of pine land be reserved and held by the General Government, as might be necessary for their common use, and to be so held during the pleasure of the Secretary of the Interior. We earnestly commend this request.

They all earnestly plead for saw-mills, cattle, agricultural and mechanical implements, which they must have or they can make no substantial progress. They must be assisted in breaking and fencing land, building houses, and with provisions, until they can sustain themselves. They are no longer tribal Indians, but citizens at present helpless, and must be treated as such. The saw-mills are of the utmost importance, for at present nearly all live in single-room wigwams or huts, where privacy is unknown, without or within. To return young boys and girls to such abodes who have been educated in refined and chaste society at Government schools in the East will be destructive to their morals and a loss of the expense incurred.

Although the Indians have decided to take their allotments upon their reservations, it will not be well, in many cases, they should do so, and we believe that if rightly cared for, many can be induced in the near future to remove to White Earth. For this reason it may not be prudent to urge the making of in-

dividual allotments upon other than White Earth and Red Lake Reservations at present.

According to the established custom, none but chiefs and headmen speak in council, but at various places others conferred with us by day and by night, and many as individuals expressed a desire to remove to White Earth as soon as provisions can be made for their subsistence. Their removal should be encouraged, as it will be of the greatest benefit to the Indians and to the State. It is now impracticable to make allotments upon any save the White Earth Reservations, and will be until the others shall be surveyed. All but the White Earth and a part of the Red Lake Reservation are heavily timbered and unfit for cultivation without a heavy expenditure of money and labor, and at best cannot for many years be profitably farmed; and it is doubtful, now that the game has nearly all disappeared, if for several years they can raise enough for self-support.

As 10 acres of maple timber for sugar making is a large tract for one family, they requested that, to accommodate as many as possible, 10 acres only, by legal subdivisions, should be allowed each family now occupying the same. We promised to ask that this most sensible request be granted.

As the four townships of pine land ceded to the Government, of the White Earth Reservation, have been surveyed, and as the timber is liable to be stolen or burned, the Indians desire an early estimate and sale of the same.

On some of the reservations there are swamps of valuable cedar and tamarac which cannot be culti-

vated or sold for agricultural purposes, and the land is liable to be denuded of the timber by trespassers. The Indians request that such land be withheld from sale under the preëmption laws, and that the Secretary of the Interior be authorized to cause the same to be sold in such manner and upon such terms as to him shall seem best for their interest.

It is reported and believed that upon the Grand Portage, Bois Forte, and Vermillion Reservations there are valuable mines, and that if such are discovered after examination they shall be disposed of by the Secretary of the Interior so as to best subserve the interests of the Indians. This is in accordance with their request.

A further appropriation for surveys and examination of lands will be necessary. The pine ceded is estimated by various parties to reach in value from twenty-five to fifty millions of dollars. A small appropriation can be used for the purpose of defraying the expenses of Indians from a distance who may desire or can be persuaded to visit the White Earth Reservation with the expectation of removing thereto before allotments shall be taken or confirmed elsewhere.

Provision should be made for a mill, furnishing cattle, and farming implements, etc., to enable the Red Lake Indians to commence farming and building houses the coming spring.

The head chief of the Pillagers, Flatmouth, has for several years resided in Canada, his sister, Ruth Flatmouth, is in her brother's absence the acknowledged

Queen, or leader of the Pillagers; two other women of hereditary right acted as leaders of their respective bands, and at the request of the chiefs were permitted to sign the agreements.

In taking the census, which was a tedious work, we took unusual pains to see that all rightful persons were included, and in every case not only submitted it to the chiefs and leading persons of the tribe, but secured their presence and assistance. After having explained to them the importance of accuracy, they fully and earnestly gave their best efforts to insure its correctness.

United States Agent B. P. Schuler accompanied us to each and every band within his jurisdiction, and gave us most valuable official as well as personal assistance.

M. A. Leahy, United States agent at Ashland, joined the commission at the Fond du Lac Reservation and rendered us material aid.

Father Aloysius, O. S. B., was with us at Red Lake, White Earth, and Leech Lake, and at all times used his influence in the interest of our work.

In no instance did we encounter opposition from the traders or white men, husbands of Indian women; on the contrary, all readily gave such assistance as they could. We feel warranted in saying that there was not an Indian who was not fully informed of the purport of our mission, and that the assent of all would have been obtained had authority been given us to put in the way of adjustment unsettled claims.

In the expenditures incident to the long distance traveled, the length of time consumed, the number of

Indians we were compelled to subsist, and the large force we had to employ as messengers in taking the census and aiding in securing the signatures of such only as were authorized to sign the agreements, and making in duplicate said agreements, and in triplicate the census rolls, we have had constantly in view the injunction of "observing and practicing the utmost economy."

Among the Indians are many well-educated mixed bloods, who will be of great assistance in leading the unenlightened onward.

In Michigan, Wisconsin, and elsewhere we know there are persons of Chippewa blood that will claim, and no doubt many are entitled to, the benefits under the recent negotiations, who were, from their higher education and associations, forced to separate from their bands and seek a living and more congenial society elsewhere, who, now that they can hold lands in severalty and come under the protection of the law, will return to their old homes; for such consideration should be given hereafter. We think, however, that the safe rule to be observed will be to consult the chiefs and head men as to the justice of their claims.

To enable the Indians to commence their new life in such a way as will, without loss of time, encourage them to follow all industrial pursuits possible, it is evident a sum should be advanced by the Government sufficient to enable them, with their labor, to put as much land under cultivation and build as many homes as practicable. At each and every place, either in open council or in private consultation, they

were urgent in requesting such aids as are indispensable to white men. Especially, all not pagans expressed a decided preference for mission schools, deeming it essential that the morals of their children, as well as their education, should receive careful attention.

If this shall be done and the Indians are properly guided, the most happy results may be expected to follow.

Give the Indian justice, kind and patient treatment, and his confidence can be gained, and by a wise hand he can be started on the road to a useful life. He is naturally trustful, with strong attachments for those he believes to be his friends. To his enemies and to those he distrusts, a different nature will be unmistakably visible.

In carrying out this new departure, many details must be considered. Of the final result of this most beneficent measure, properly put into execution, there cannot be a doubt.

Respectfully,

HENRY M. RICE.
MARTIN MARTY.
JOSEPH B. WHITING.

Hon. T. J. Morgan,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs,
Interior Department, Washington, D. C.

Schedule showing the number of acres in the Chippewa reservations in the State of Minnesota.

Bois Fort	107,509
Deer Creek	23,040
Fond du Lac	92,346
Grand Portage	51,840
Leech Lake	94,440
Mille Lac	61,014
Red Lake and Pembina bands	3,200,000
Vermillion Lake	1,080
White Earth	796,672
Winnebagoshish, Cass Lake, and White Oak Point	329,000
Total	4,747,931

Name of Band.	Number in Each Band.				No. Assenting.
	Adult Males.	Adult Females.	Minors.	Total.	
Red Lake and Pembina Chippewas	386	422	578	1,386	324
Mississippi Chippewas	954	854	1,414	3,002	688
Pillager and Lake Winnebagoshish	600	649	959	2,208	466
Grand Portage Chippewas	73	85	136	294	72
Bois Forte Chippewas	228	224	291	743	211
Fond du Lac Chippewas	137	187	327	671	123
Total	2,178			8,304	1,884

A.

SIGNATURE ROLLS RED LAKE BANDS OF CHIPPEWA INDIANS, MINNESOTA.

"We, the undersigned, being male adult Indians over eighteen years of age, of the tribes or bands of Chippewa Indians occupying and belonging to the Red Lake Reservation, in the State of Minnesota, do hereby certify and declare that we have heard read, interpreted, and thoroughly explained to our understanding, the act of Congress, approved January 14, 1889, entitled 'An act for the relief and civilization of the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota' (Public No. 13), which said act is embodied in the foregoing instrument, and after such explanation and understanding, have consented and agreed to said act, and have accepted and ratified the same, and do hereby accept and consent to and ratify the said act, and

each and all of the provisions thereof, and do hereby grant, cede, relinquish, and convey to the United States all our right, title, and interest in and to all and so much of said Red Lake Reservation as is not embraced in the following described boundaries, to wit:

Commencing at the point on Thief River where the same crosses the line between Marshall and Polk Counties, thence easterly to the most northwesterly point of the upper Red Lake, thence easterly along the northerly shore of said upper Red Lake to a point due north of a point 1 mile east from the easterly end of the lower Red Lake, thence due south to the last-named point, thence southwesterly in a straight line to a point on Hay Creek 1 mile from where said creek enters the lower Red Lake, thence south to a point from which a line extending west passes midway between what is called the "big marsh" and the sugar bush north of and nearest to said marsh, said sugar bush being on the Red Lake and White Earth road; thence west along said line between said marsh and sugar bush to Clear Water River, said line being supposed to be about 6 miles south of the Lower Red Lake; thence northwesterly along said Clear Water River to the point where said river crosses the boundary of Red Lake Reservation as the same has heretofore existed, thence along said reservation line to the place of beginning, as designated on a map published in 1888 by Rand, McNally & Co., of Chicago, Ill. (but all water-ways within the reservation above described are to be free for commercial purposes to all citizens of the United States), for the purposes and upon the terms stated in said act, which said lands embraced within the foregoing boundaries have been reserved by the commissioners appointed under said act and as therein authorized for the purpose of making and filling the allotments therein provided for.

Witness our hands and seals hereto subscribed and affixed at the Old Red Lake Agency, on the Red Lake Reservation, in the State of Minnesota, this 8th day of July, 1889.

HENRY M. RICE [Seal],
JOSEPH B. WHITING [Seal],
Commission.

B. P. SHULER,
United States Indian Agent.

W. C. HUBBELL,
Secretary to Commission."

[Here follow Indian signatures.]

We hereby certify that the foregoing instrument was fully interpreted and explained to the Indians of the Red Lake Reservation whose names are subscribed and affixed thereto, and that we were present and witnessed the signatures of each.

P. H. BEAULIEU,
Interpreter to the Commission.
M. C. ENGLISH,
Interpreter.

JOHN ENGLISH.
H. H. BEAULIEU.
Red Lake Reservation, Minn., July 8, 1889.

We hereby certify that we were present and witnessed the signatures of the above named Indians to the foregoing instrument.

A. R. JOURDAN.
J. E. PERRAULT.

G. A. MORRISON.
ROBERT FAIRBANKS.
W. R. SPEARS.
Red Lake Reservation, Minn., July 8, 1889.

Executive Mansion, March 4, 1890.

This instrument in writing, negotiated with the Red Lake bands of Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota, under and in pursuance of the act of Congress of January 14, 1889, entitled "An act for the relief and civilization of the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota," wherein it is also provided "That all agreements therefor shall be approved by the President of the United States before taking effect," is hereby approved.

BENJ. HARRISON.

B.

SIGNATURE ROLLS PEMBINA BANDS OF CHIPPEWA INDIANS, WHITE EARTH RESERVATION, MINN.

We, the undersigned, being male adult Indians over eighteen years of age, of the Pembina tribe or band of Chippewa Indians, occupying and belonging to the White Earth Reservation, in the State of Minnesota, do hereby certify and declare that we have heard read, interpreted, and thoroughly explained to our understanding the act of Congress, approved January 14, 1889, entitled "An act for the relief and civilization of the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota" (Public No. 13), which said act is embodied in the foregoing instrument, and, after such explanation and understanding, have consented and agreed to said act, and have accepted and ratified the same, and do hereby accept and consent to and ratify the said act, and each and all of the provisions thereof, and do hereby grant, cede, relinquish, and convey to the United States all our right, title, and interest in and to all and so much of said Red Lake Reservation as is not embraced in the following described boundaries, to wit:

Commencing at the point on Thief River, where the same crosses the line between Marshall and Polk counties, thence easterly to the most northwesterly point of the Upper Red Lake, thence easterly along the northerly shore of said Upper Red Lake to a point due north of a point 1 mile east from the easterly end of the Lower Red Lake, thence due south to the last-named point, thence southwesterly in a straight line to a point on Hay Creek 1 mile from where said creek enters the Lower Red Lake, thence south to a point from which a line extending west passes midway between what is called the "Big Marsh" and the Sugar Bush north of and nearest to said marsh, said sugar bush being on the Red Lake and White Earth Road; thence west along said line between said marsh and sugar bush to Clear Water River, said line being supposed to be about 6 miles south of the Lower Red Lake; thence northwesterly along said Clear Water River to the point where said river crosses the bound-

ary of Red Lake Reservation as the same has heretofore existed; thence along said reservation line to the place of beginning, as designated on a map published in 1888 by Rand, McNally & Co., of Chicago, Ill. (but all waterways within the reservation above described are to be free for commercial purposes to all citizens of the United States), for the purposes and upon the terms stated in said act, which said lands embraced within the foregoing boundaries have been reserved by the commissioners appointed under said act and as therein authorized for the purpose of making and filling the allotments therein provided for.

Witness our hands and seals hereto subscribed and affixed at the White Earth Reservation, in the State of Minnesota, this 29th day of July, 1889.

[Seal.] HENRY M. RICE,
[Seal.] JOSEPH B. WHITING,
Commissioners.

B. P. SHULER,
United States Indian Agent.
W. C. HUBBELL,
Secretary to Commission.

[Here follow Indian signatures.]

We hereby certify that the foregoing instrument was fully interpreted and explained to the Indians of the Pembina tribe or band of Chippewa Indians occupying the White Earth Reservation whose names are subscribed and affixed thereto, and that we were present and witnessed the signatures of each.

P. H. BEAULIEU,
Interpreter to the Commission,
WM. V. WARREN,
United States Interpreter,
Interpreters.

C. H. BEAULIEU, SR.
H. H. BEAULIEU.
J. E. PERRAULT.
White Earth Reservation, Minn., July 29, 1889.

We hereby certify that we were present and witnessed the signatures of the above-named Indians to the foregoing instrument.

JOSEPH HOLE IN THE DAY.
WM. F. CAMPBELL.
THEO. H. BEAULIEU.
White Earth Reservation, Minn., July 29, 1889.

Executive Mansion, March 4, 1890.

This instrument in writing, negotiated with the Pembina tribe or band of Chippewa Indians occupying or belonging to the White Earth Reservation, in the State of Minnesota, under and in pursuance of the act of Congress of January 14, 1889, entitled "An act for the relief and civilization of the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota," wherein it is also provided "That all agreements therefor shall be approved by the President of the United States before taking effect," is hereby approved.

BENJ. HARRISON.

C.

SIGNATURE ROLLS MISSISSIPPI CHIPPEWA INDIANS, WHITE EARTH RESERVATION, MINN.

We, the undersigned, being male adult Indians over eighteen years of age of the tribes and bands of Chippewa Indians occupying and belonging to the White Earth Reservation, in the State of Minnesota, do hereby certify and declare that we have heard read, interpreted, and thoroughly explained to our understanding the act of Congress approved January 14, 1889, of which the following is a copy, to wit:

(PUBLIC No. 13.)

AN ACT for the relief and civilization of the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States is hereby authorized and directed, within sixty days after the passage of this act, to designate and appoint three Commissioners, one of whom shall be a citizen of Minnesota, whose duty it shall be, as soon as practicable after their appointment, to negotiate with all the different bands or tribes of Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota for the complete cession and relinquishment in writing of all their title

and interest in and to all the reservations of said Indians in the State of Minnesota, except the White Earth and Red Lake Reservations, and to all and so much of these two reservations as in the judgment of said commission is not required to make and fill the allotments required by this and existing acts, and shall not have been reserved by the Commissioners for said purposes, for the purposes and upon the terms hereinafter stated; and such cession and relinquishment shall be deemed sufficient as to each of said several reservations, except as to the Red Lake Reservation, if made and assented to in writing by two-thirds of the male adults over eighteen years of age of the band or tribe of Indians occupying and belonging to such reservations; and as to the Red Lake Reservation the cession and relinquishment shall be deemed sufficient if made and assented to in like manner by two-thirds of the male adults of all the Chippewa Indians in Minnesota; and provided that all agreements therefor shall be approved by the President of the United States before taking effect: *Provided further*, That in any case where an allotment in severalty has heretofore been made to any Indian of land upon any of said reservations, he shall not be deprived thereof or disturbed therein, except by his own individual consent separately and previously given, in such form and manner as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior. And for the purpose of ascertaining whether the proper number of Indians yield and give their assent as aforesaid, and for the purpose of making the allotments and payments hereinafter mentioned, the said commissioners shall, while engaged in securing such cession and relinquishment as aforesaid and before completing the same, make an accurate census of each tribe or band, classifying them into male and female adults, and male and female minors; and the minors into those who are orphans and those who are not orphans, giving the exact numbers of each class, and making such census in duplicate lists, one of which shall be filed with the Secretary of the Interior, and the other with the official head of the band or tribe; and the acceptance and approval of such cession and relinquishment by the President of the United States shall be deemed full and ample proof of the assent of the Indians, and shall operate as a complete extinguishment of the In-

dian title without any other or further act or ceremony whatsoever for the purposes and upon the terms in this act provided.

Sec. 2. That the said commissioners shall, before entering upon the discharge of their duties, each give a bond to the United States in the sum of ten thousand dollars, with sufficient sureties, to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior, and conditioned for the faithful discharge of their duties under this act, and they shall also each take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and to faithfully discharge the duties of their office, which bonds and oaths shall be filed with the Secretary of the Interior. Said commissioners shall be entitled to a compensation of ten dollars per day for each day actually employed in the discharge of their duties, and for their actual traveling expenses and board, not exceeding three dollars per day. Said commissioners shall also be authorized to employ a competent interpreter while engaged in the performance of their duties, at a compensation and allowance to be fixed by them, not in excess of that allowed to each of them under this act.

Sec. 3. That as soon as the census has been taken, and the cession and relinquishment has been obtained, approved, and ratified, as specified in section one of this act, all of said Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota, except those on the Red Lake Reservation, shall, under the direction of said commissioners, be removed to and take up their residence on the White Earth Reservation, and thereupon there shall, as soon as practicable, under the direction of said commissioners, be allotted lands in severalty to the Red Lake Indians on Red Lake Reservation, and to all the other of said Indians on White Earth Reservation, in conformity with the act of February eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, entitled "An act for the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians, on the various reservations and to extend the protection of the laws of the United States and the Territories over the Indians, and for other purposes;" and all allotments heretofore made to any of said Indians on the White Earth Reservation are hereby ratified and confirmed with the like tenure and condition prescribed for all allotments under this act: *Provided*,

however, That the amount heretofore allotted to any Indian on White Earth Reservation shall be deducted from the amount of allotment to which he or she is entitled under this act: *Provided further*, That any of the Indians residing on any of said reservations may, in his discretion, take his allotment in severalty under this act on the reservation where he lives at the time of the removal herein provided for is effected, instead of being removed to and taking such allotment on White Earth Reservation.

Sec. 4. That as soon as the cession and relinquishment of said Indian title has been obtained and approved as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the Commissioners of the General Land Office to cause the lands so ceded to the United States to be surveyed in the manner provided by law for the survey of public lands, and as soon as practicable after such survey has been made, and the report, field-notes, and plats thereof filed in the General Land Office, and duly approved by the Commissioner thereof, the said Secretary of the Interior, upon notice of the completion of such surveys, shall appoint a sufficient number of competent and experienced examiners, in order that the work may be done within a reasonable time, who shall go upon said lands thus surveyed and personally make a careful, complete, and thorough examination of the same by forty-acre lots, for the purpose of ascertaining on which lots or tracts there is standing or growing pine timber, which tracts on which pine timber is standing or growing for the purposes of this act shall be termed "pine lands," the minutes of such examination to be at the time entered in books provided for that purpose, showing with particularity the amount and quality of all pine timber standing or growing on any lot or tract, the amount of such pine timber to be estimated by feet in the manner usual in estimating such timber, which estimates and reports of all such examinations shall be filed with the Commisioner of the General Land Office as a part of the permanent records thereof, and thereupon that officer shall cause to be made a list of all such pine lands, describing each forty-acre lot or tract thereof separately, and opposite each such description he shall place the actual cash value of the same, according to his best judgment and information, but such valuation shall

not be at a rate of less than three dollars per thousand feet, board measures of the pine timber thereon, and thereupon such lists of lands so appraised shall be transmitted to the Secretary of the Interior for approval, modification, or rejection, as he may deem proper. If the appraisals are rejected as a whole, then the Secretary of the Interior shall substitute a new appraisal and the same or original list as approved or modified shall be filed with the Commissioner of the General Land Office as the appraisal of said lands, and as constituting the minimum price for which said lands may be sold, as hereinafter provided, but in no event shall said pine lands be appraised at a rate of less than three dollars per thousand feet board measure of the pine timber thereon. Duplicate lists of said lands as appraised, together with copies of the field-notes, surveys, and minutes of examinations shall be filed and kept in the office of the register of the land office of the district within which said lands may be situated, and copies of said lists with the appraisals shall be furnished to any person desiring the same upon application to the Commissioner of the General Land Office or to the register of said local land office.

The compensation of the examiners so provided for in this section shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior, but in no event shall exceed the sum of six dollars per day for each person so employed, including all expenses.

All other lands acquired from the said Indians on said reservations other than pine lands are for the purposes of this act termed "agricultural lands."

Sec. 5. That after the survey, examination, and appraisals of said pine lands has been fully completed they shall be proclaimed as in market and offered for sale in the following manner: The Commissioner of the General Land Office shall cause notices to be inserted once in each week for four successive weeks in one newspaper of general circulation published in Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth, and Crookston, Minnesota; Chicago, Illinois; Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Detroit, Michigan; Philadelphia and Williamsport, Pennsylvania; and Boston, Massachusetts, of the sale of said lands at public auction to the highest bidder for cash at the local land office of the district within

which said lands are located, said notice to state the time and place and terms of such sale. At such sale said lands shall be offered in forty-acre parcels, except in case of fractions containing either more or less than forty acres, which shall be sold entirely. In no event shall any parcel be sold for a less sum than its appraised value. The residue of such lands remaining unsold after such public offering shall thereafter be subject to private sale for cash at the appraised value of the same upon application at the local land office.

Sec. 6. That when any of the agricultural lands on said reservation not allotted under this act nor reserved for the future use of said Indians have been surveyed, the Secretary of the Interior shall give thirty days' notice through at least one newspaper published at Saint Paul and Crookston, in the State of Minnesota, and, at the expiration of thirty days, the said agricultural lands so surveyed shall be disposed of by the United States to actual settlers only under the provisions of the homestead law: *Provided*, That each settler under and in accordance with the provisions of said homestead laws shall pay to the United States for the land so taken by him in the sum of one dollar and twenty-five cents for each and every acre, in five equal annual payments, and shall be entitled to a patent therefor only at the expiration of five years from the date of entry, according to said homestead laws, and after the full payment of said one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre therefor, and due proof of occupancy for said period of five years; and any conveyance of said lands so taken as a homestead, or any contract touching the same, prior to the date of final entry, shall be null and void: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be held to authorize the sale or other disposal under its provision of any tract upon which there is a subsisting, valid, preëmption, or homestead entry, but any such entry shall be proceeded with under the regulations and decisions in force at the date of its allowance, and if found regular and valid, patents shall issue thereon: *Provided*, That any person who has not heretofore had the benefit of the homestead or preëmption law, and who has failed from any cause to perfect the title to a tract of land heretofore entered by him under either

of said laws may make a second homestead entry under the provisions of this act.

Sec. 7. That all money accruing from the disposal of said lands in conformity with the provisions of this act shall, after deducting all the expenses of making the census, of obtaining the cession and relinquishment, of making the removal and allotments, and of completing the surveys and appraisals, in this act provided, be placed in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of all the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota as a permanent fund, which shall draw interest at the rate of five per centum per annum, payable annually for the period of fifty years after the allotments provided for in this act have been made, and which interest and permanent fund shall be expended for the benefit of said Indians in manner following: One-half of said interest shall, during the said period of fifty years, except in the cases hereinafter otherwise provided, be annually paid in cash in equal shares to the heads of families and guardians of orphan minors for their use; and one-fourth of said interest shall, during the same period and with the like exception, be annually paid in cash in equal shares per capita to all other classes of said Indians; and the remaining one-fourth of said interest shall, during the said period of fifty years, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, be devoted exclusively to the establishment and maintenance of a system of free schools among said Indians, in their midst and for their benefit; and at the expiration of the said fifty years, the said permanent fund shall be divided and paid to all of said Chippewa Indians and their issue then living, in cash, in equal shares: *Provided*, That Congress may, in its discretion, from time to time during the said period of fifty years, appropriate for the purpose of promoting civilization and self-support among the said Indians, a portion of said principal sum, not exceeding five per centum thereof. The United States shall, for the benefit of said Indians, advance to them as such interest as aforesaid the sum of ninety thousand dollars annually, counting from the time when the removal and allotments provided for in this act shall have been made, until such time as said permanent fund, exclusive of the deductions hereinbefore provided for, shall equal or exceed the sum of three million dollars, less any actual in-

terest that may in the meantime accrue from accumulations of said permanent fund; the payments of such interest to be made yearly in advance, and, in the discretion af the Secretary of the Interior, may, as to three-fourths thereof, during the first five years be expended in procuring live-stock, teams, farming implements, and seed for such of the Indians to the extent of their shares as are fit and desire to engage in farming, but as to the rest, in cash; and whenever said permanent fund shall exceed the sum of three million dollars the said United States shall be fully reimbursed out of such excess, for all the advances of interest made as herein contemplated and other expenses hereunder.

Sec. 8. That the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, or so much thereof as may be necessary, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay for procuring the cession and relinquishment, making the census, surveys, appraisals, removal and allotments, and the first annual payment of interest herein contemplated and provided for, which money shall be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior in conformity with the provisions of this act. A detailed statement of which expenses, except the interest aforesaid, shall be reported to Congress when the expenditures shall be completed.

Approved January 14, 1889.

And after such explanation and understanding have consented and agreed to said act, and have accepted and ratified the same, and do hereby accept and consent to and ratify the said act, and each and all of the provisions thereof, and do hereby grant, cede, relinquish, and convey to the United States all our right, title, and interest in and to all and so much of said White Earth Reservation as is not embraced in the following described boundaries, to wit:

Townships 141 and 142, of range 37; townships 141, 142, 143, 144, 145 and 146, of range 38; townships 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, and 146, of range 39; townships 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, and 146, of range 40; townships 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, and 146, of range 41; and townships 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, and 146, of range 42, for the purposes and upon the terms stated in said act, which said lands, embraced within said boundaries,

have been reserved by the commissioners appointed under said act and as therein authorized, for the purpose of making and filling the allotments therein provided for; and we do also hereby grant, cede, and relinquish to the United States, for the purposes and upon the terms stated in said act, all our right, title, and interest in and to the lands reserved by us and described in the first article (ending with the words "to the place of beginning") of the treaty with the Chippewas of the Mississippi, proclaimed April 18, 1867 (16 Stat., p. 719), and also to the Executive addition thereto made and described in an executive order dated October 29, 1873; and we do also hereby cede and relinquish to the United States all our right, title, and interest in and to all and so much of the Red Lake Reservation as is not required and reserved under the provisions of said act, to make and fill the allotments to the Red Lake Indians in quantity and manner as therein provided.

Witness our hands and seals hereto subscribed and affixed, at White Earth Agency, in the State of Minnesota, this 29th day of July, 1889.

[Seal.] HENRY M. RICE,
[Seal.] JOSEPH B. WHITING,
Commissioners.
B. P. SHEELER,
United States Indian Agent.
W. C. HUBBELL,
Secretary to Commission.

[Here follow Indian signatures.]

WHITE EARTH CHIPPEWAS OF THE MISSISSIPPI.
GULL LAKE BAND.

We hereby certify that the foregoing instrument was fully interpreted and explained to the Indians whose names are subscribed and affixed thereto, and that we were present and witnessed the signatures of each.

P. H. BEAULIEU,
Interpreter to the Commission,
WM. V. WARREN,
U. S. Interpreter,
Interpreters.

C. H. BEAULIEU, Sr.
H. H. BEAULIEU.
J. E. PERRAULT.
White Earth Agency, Minn., July 29, 1889.

We hereby certify that we were present and witnessed the signatures of the above-named Indians to the foregoing instrument.

JOSEPH HOLE IN THE DAY.
WM. F. CAMPBELL.
THEO. E. BEAULIEU.

White Earth Agency, Minn., July 29, 1889.

Executive Mansion, March 4, 1890.

This instrument in writing negotiated with the tribes and bands of Chippewa Indians occupying and belonging to the White Earth Reservation, in the State of Minnesota, under and in pursuance of the act of Congress of January 14, 1889, entitled "An act for the relief and civilization of the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota," wherein it is also provided "That all agreements therefor shall be approved by the President of the United States before taking effect," is hereby approved.

BENJ. HARRISON.

D.

SIGNATURE ROLLS MISSISSIPPI CHIPPEWA INDIANS, WHITE OAK POINT BANDS, MINNESOTA.

We, the undersigned, being male adult Indians over eighteen years of age, of the White Oak Point Band of Chippewas of the Mississippi occupying and belonging to the reservation established by executive order, dated October 29, 1873, as an addition to the reservation provided for by the first article of the treaty with the Chippewas of the Mississippi, proclaimed April 18, 1867 (16 Stat., 719), do hereby certify and declare that we have heard read, interpreted, and thoroughly explained to our understanding, the act of Congress, approved January 14, 1889, entitled "An act for the relief and civilization of the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota (Public No. 13), which said act is modified in the foregoing instrument, and after such explanation and understanding have consented and agreed to said act, and have accepted and ratified the same, and do hereby accept and consent to and ratify

the said act, and each and all of the provisions thereof, and do hereby grant, cede, relinquish, and convey to the United States all our right, title, and interest in and to all and so much of the White Earth Reservation as is not required and reserved under and in accordance with the provisions of said act, to make and fill the allotments in quantity and manner as therein provided for the purposes and upon the terms specified in said act; and we do also hereby grant, cede, and relinquish to the United States for the purposes and upon the terms stated in said act, all our right, title, and interest in and to the lands reserved by us and described in the first article (ending with the words "to the place of beginning") of the treaty with the Chippewas of the Mississippi, proclaimed April 18, 1867 (16 Stat., p. 719), and also to the aforesaid executive addition thereto, made and described in an executive order dated October 19, 1873, and we also hereby cede and relinquish to the United States all our right, title, and interest in and to all and so much of the Red Lake Reservation as is not required and reserved under and in accordance with the provisions of said act, to make and fill the allotments to the Red Lake Indians in quantity and manner as therein provided.

Witness our hands and seals hereto subscribed and affixed at White Oak Point, in the State of Minnesota, this 6th day of September, 1889.

[Seal.] HENRY M. RICE.
[Seal.] JOSEPH B. WHITING,
Commissioners.

[Here follow Indian signatures.]

We hereby certify that the foregoing instrument was fully interpreted and explained to the Indians whose names are subscribed and affixed thereto, and that we were present and witnessed the signatures of each.

P. H. BEAULIEU,
Interpreter to the Commission.
C. H. BEAULIEU,
Interpreter.

HENRY MARTIN.
WILLIAM BOUYA.
White Oak Point, Minn., September 6, 1889.

We hereby certify that we were present and witnessed the signatures of the above-named Indians to the foregoing instrument.

B. P. SHULER,
United States Indian Agent.
W. C. HUBBELL,
Secretary to Commission.

H. H. BEAULIEU.
G. A. MORRISON.
THEO. H. BEAULIEU.
White Oak Point, September 6, 1889.

Executive Mansion, March 4, 1890.

This instrument in writing, negotiated with the White Oak Point band of Chippewa Indians, in the State of Minnesota, under and in pursuance of the act of Congress of January 14, 1889, entitled "An act for the relief and civilization of the Chippewa Indians, in the State of Minnesota," wherein it is also provided, "That all agreements therefor shall be approved by the President of the United States before taking effect," is hereby approved.

BENJ. HARRISON.

E.

SIGNATURE ROLLS MISSISSIPPI CHIPPEWA INDIANS, MILLE LAC BANDS.

We, the undersigned, being male adult Indians over eighteen years of age of the Mille Lac band of Chippewas of the Mississippi, occupying and belonging to the Mille Lac Reservation under and by virtue of a clause in the twelfth article of the treaty of May 7, 1864 (13 Stat., p. 693), do hereby certify and declare that we have heard read, interpreted, and thoroughly explained to our understanding the act of Congress, approved January 14, 1889, entitled "An act for the relief and civilization of the Chippewa Indians, in the State of Minnesota" (Public No. 13), which said act is embodied in the foregoing instrument, and after such explanation and understanding, have consented and agreed to said act, and have accepted and ratified the same, and do hereby accept and consent to and ratify the said act, and each and all of the provisions thereof, and do hereby grant, cede, relinquish, and convey

to the United States all our right, title, and interest in and to all and so much of the White Earth Reservation as is not required and reserved under and in accordance with the provisions of said act to make and fill the allotments in quantity and manner as therein provided for the purposes and upon the terms stated in said act; and we do also hereby grant, cede, and relinquish to the United States for the purposes and upon the terms stated in said act, all our right, title, and interest in and to the lands reserved by us and described in the first article (ending with the words "to the place of beginning") of the treaty with the Chippewas of the Mississippi, proclaimed April 18, 1867 (16 Stat., p. 719), and also to the aforesaid executive addition thereto made and described in an executive order dated October 19, 1873; and we do also hereby cede and relinquish to the United States all our right, title, and interest in and to all and so much of the Red Lake Reservation as is not required and reserved under and in accordance with the provisions of said act, to make and fill the allotments to the Red Lake Indians, in quantity and manner as therein provided; and we do also hereby forever relinquish to the United States the right of occupancy on the Mille Lac Reservation, reserved to us by the twelfth article of the treaty of May 7, 1864 (13 Stat., p. 693).

Witness our hands and seals hereto subscribed and affixed at Mille Lac, in the State of Minnesota, this 5th day of October, 1889.

[Seal.] HENRY M. RICE,
JOSEPH R. WHITING,
Commissioners.

[Here follow Indian signatures.]

WHITE EARTH CHIPPEWAS OF THE MISSISSIPPI.
GULL LAKE BAND.

We hereby certify that the foregoing instrument was fully interpreted and explained to the Indians whose names are subscribed and affixed thereto, and that we were present and witnessed the signatures of each.

P. H. BEAULIEU,
Interpreter to the Commission.

E. H. BEAULIEU,
ALLEN R. JOURDAN,
Interpreters.

Mille Lac, Minn., October 5, 1889.

We hereby certify that we were present and witnessed the signatures of the above-named Indians to the foregoing instrument.

B. P. SHULER,
United States Indian Agent.
W. C. HUBBELL,
Secretary to Commission.

H. H. BEAULIEU.
G. A. MORRISON.
THEO. H. BEAULIEU.
Mille Lac, October 5, 1889.

Executive Mansion, March 4, 1890.

This instrument in writing negotiated with the Mille Lac band of Chippewa Indians, in the State of Minnesota, under and in pursuance of the act of Congress of January 14, 1889, entitled "An act for the relief and civilization of the Chippewa Indians, in the State of Minnesota," wherein it is also provided "That all agreements therefor shall be approved by the President of the United States before taking effect," is hereby approved.

BENJ. HARRISON.

F.-H.

SIGNATURE ROLLS—PILLAGER BANDS OF CHIPPEWA INDIANS—LEECH LAKE, CASS LAKE AND WINIBIGOSHISH RESERVATIONS, MINN.

We, the undersigned, being male adult Indians over eighteen years of age of the Pillager and Lake Winibigoshish bands of Chippewa Indians, residing upon the Leech Lake, Lake Winibigoshish, and Cass Lake Reservations, in the State of Minnesota, do hereby certify and declare that we have heard read, interpreted, and thoroughly explained to our understanding, the act of Congress, approved January 14, 1889, entitled "An act for the relief and civilization of the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota" (Public

No. 13), which said act is embodied in the foregoing instrument, and after such explanation and understanding have consented and agreed to said act, and have accepted and ratified the same, and do hereby accept and consent to and ratify the said act, and each and all of the provisions thereof, and do hereby grant, cede, and relinquish and convey to the United States, for the purposes and upon the terms stated in said act, all our right, title, and interest in and to the lands reserved and set apart for the Pillager and Lake Winibigoshish bands by the treaty of February 22, 1855 (10 Stat., p. 1165), and particularly described in an Executive order dated November 4, 1873, as follows, to wit: "Beginning at the mouth of Little Boy River; thence up said river through the first lake to the southern extremity of the second lake on said river; thence in a direct line to the most southern point of Leech Lake, and thence through said lake so as to include all the islands therein, to the place of beginning," and also to the two other separate tracts reserved and set apart for the said Pillager and Lake Winibigoshish bands by the second article of said treaty, and as therein described, and also to the Executive addition thereto made and described in an Executive order dated May 26, 1874; and we do also hereby cede and relinquish to the United States all our right, title, and interest in and to so much of the Red Lake Reservation as is not required and reserved under the provisions of said act, to make and fill the allotments to the Red Lake Indians in quantity and manner as therein provided.

Witness our hands and seals hereto subscribed and affixed at the Leech Lake Agency, in Minnesota, this 21st day of August, 1889.

[Seal.] HENRY M. RICE,
[Seal.] MARTIN MARTY,
[Seal.] JOSEPH B. WHITING,
Commissioners.

[Here follow Indian signatures.]

We hereby certify that the foregoing instrument was fully interpreted and explained to the Indians of the Leech Lake, Cass Lake, and Lake Winnibigoshish reservations, whose names are subscribed and affixed

thereto, and that we were present and witnessed the signature of each.

P. H. BEAULIEU,
Interpreter to the Commission.
HENRY MARTIN,
United States Interpreter.

H. H. BEAULIEU.
THEO. H. BEAULIEU.
WILLIAM BONGA.
Leech Lake, August 21, 1889.

We hereby certify that we were present and witnessed the signatures of the above-named Indians to the foregoing instrument.

B. P. SHULER,
United States Indian Agent.
W. C. HUBBELL,
Secretary to the Commission.
ALOYSIUS HERMANUTZ, O. S. B., Missionary.
G. A. MORISON.
Leech Lake, August 21, 1889.

Executive Mansion, March 4, 1890.

This instrument in writing negotiated with the Pillager and Lake Winnibigoshish bands of Chippewa Indians, residing upon the Leech Lake, Lake Winnibigoshish, and Cass Lake reservations, in the State of Minnesota, under and in pursuance of the act of Congress of January 14, 1889, entitled "An act for the relief and civilization of the Chippewa Indians, in the State of Minnesota," wherein it is also provided "that all agreements therefor shall be approved by the President of the United States before taking effect," is hereby approved.

BENJ. HARRISON.

G.

SIGNATURE ROLLS PILLAGER BANDS OF CHIPPEWA INDIANS, OTTER TAIL BANDS, WHITE EARTH RESERVATION, MINNESOTA.

We, the undersigned, being male adult Indians over eighteen years of age of the tribe or band of Otter

Tail Chippewa Indians, occupying and belonging to the White Earth Reservation, in the State of Minnesota, do hereby certify and declare that we have heard read, interpreted, and thoroughly explained to our understanding the act of Congress, approved January 14, 1889, entitled "An act for the relief and civilization of the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota" (Public No. 13), which said act is embodied in the foregoing instrument, and after such explanation and understanding, have consented and agreed to said act, and have accepted and ratified the said act, and each and all of the provisions thereof, and do hereby grant, cede, relinquish, and convey to the United States all our right, title, and interest in and to all and so much of said White Earth Reservation as is not embraced in the following described boundaries, to wit:

Townships 141 and 142 of range 37; townships 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, and 146 of range 38; townships 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, and 146 of range 39; townships 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, and 146 of range 40; townships 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, and 146 of range 41; and townships 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, and 146 of range 42, for the purposes and upon the terms stated in said act, which said lands embraced within said boundaries have been reserved by the commissioners appointed under said act and as therein authorized for the purpose of making and filling the allotments therein provided for, and we do also hereby grant, cede, and relinquish to the United States for the purposes and upon the terms stated in said act, all our right, title, and interest in and to the lands reserved by us and described in the first article (ending with the words, "to the place of beginning") of the treaty with the Chippewas of the Mississippi, proclaimed April 18, 1867 (16 Stat., p. 719), and also to the Executive addition thereto made and described in an Executive order dated October 29, 1873; and we do also hereby cede and relinquish to the United States all our right, title, and interest in and to all and so much of the Red Lake Reservation as is not required and reserved under the provisions of said act to make and fill allotments to the Red Lake Indians in quantity and manner as therein provided.

Witness our hands and seals hereto subscribed and affixed at White Earth Agency, in the State of Minnesota, this 29th day of July, 1889.

B. P. SHULER.
United States Indian Agent.
W. C. HUBBELL,
Secretary to Commission.
HENRY M. RICE, [Seal.]
JOSEPH B. WHITING, [Seal.]
Commissioners.

[Here follow Indian signatures.]

WHITE EARTH OTTER TAIL PILLAGER CHIPPEWAS.
OTTER TAIL SIGNATURES.

We hereby certify that the foregoing instrument was fully interpreted and explained to the Otter Tail Chippewa Indians occupying the White Earth Reservation, whose names are subscribed and affixed thereto, and that we were present and witnessed the signature of each.

C. H. BEAULIEU,
Interpreter to the Commission,
WM. V. WARREN,
United States Interpreter,
Interpreters.

C. H. BEAULIEU, Sr.,
H. H. BEAULIEU,
J. E. PERRAULT,
White Earth Agency, Minn., July 29, 1889.

We hereby certify that we were present and witnessed the signatures of the above-named Indians to the foregoing instrument.

JOSEPH HOLE-IN-THE-DAY,
WM. F. CAMPBELL,
THEO. H. BEAULIEU,
G. A. MORRISON.
White Earth Agency, Minn., July 29, 1889.

Executive Mansion, March 4, 1890.

This instrument in writing negotiated with the Otter Tail band of Indians, occupying and belonging to the White Earth Reservation, in the State of Minnesota, under and in pursuance of the act of Congress of January 14, 1889, entitled "An act for the relief and civilization of the Chippewa Indians, in the State of Minnesota," wherein it is also provided "that all

agreements therefor shall be approved by the President of the United States before taking effect," is hereby approved.

BENJ. HARRISON.

I.

AGREEMENT WITH CHIPPEWA INDIANS OF GRAND PORTAGE RESERVATION, WITH SIGNATURES.

We, the undersigned, being male adult Indians over eighteen years of age of the tribes or bands of Chippewa Indians occupying and belonging to Grand Portage Reservation, in the State of Minnesota, do hereby certify and declare that we have heard read, interpreted, and thoroughly explained to our understanding the act of Congress, approved January 14, 1889, entitled "An act for the relief and civilization of the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota" (Public No. 13), which said act is embodied in the foregoing instrument, and after such explanation and understanding have consented and agreed to said act, and have accepted and ratified the same, and do hereby accept and consent to and ratify the said act and each and all of the provisions thereof, and do hereby grant, cede, relinquish, and convey to the United States all our right, title, and interest in and to the said Grand Portage Reservation, in the State of Minnesota; and we do also hereby cede and relinquish to the United States all title and interest that we may have in and to all and so much of the Red Lake Reservation as is not required and reserved under and in accordance with the provisions of said act, to make and fill the allotments to the Red Lake Indians in quantity and manner as therein provided.

Witness our hands and seals hereto subscribed and affixed at Grand Portage, on the Grand Portage Reservation, in the State of Minnesota, this 24th day of October, 1889.

MARTIN MARTY, [Seal.]
JOSEPH B. WHITING, [Seal.]
Commissioners.

[Here follow Indian signatures.]

We do hereby certify that the foregoing instrument was fully interpreted and explained to the Indians of the Grand Portage Reservation, whose names are subscribed and affixed thereto, and that we were present and witnessed the signatures of each.

P. H. BEAULIEU,
Interpreter to the Commission.
JOHN MORRISON,
Interpreter.

Grand Portage Reservation, Minn., October 24, 1889.

We do hereby certify that we were present and witnessed the signatures of the above-named Indians to the foregoing instrument.

G. A. MORRISON.
PETER DUFAULD.

W. C. HUBBELL,
Secretary to the Commission.

Grand Portage Reservation, Minn., October 24, 1889.

Executive Mansion, March 4, 1890.

This instrument in writing negotiated with the Grand Portage bands of Chippewa Indians, in the State of Minnesota, under and in pursuance of the act of Congress of January 14, 1889, entitled "An act for the relief and civilization of the Chippewa Indians, in the State of Minnesota," wherein it is also provided "that all agreements therefor shall be approved by the President of the United States before taking effect," is hereby approved.

BENJ. HARRISON.

K.

AGREEMENT WITH CHIPPEWA INDIANS OF FOND DU LAC RESERVATION, WITH SIGNATURES.

We, the undersigned, being male adult Indians over eighteen years of age, of the tribes or bands of Chippewa Indians occupying and belonging to Fond du Lac Reservation, in the State of Minnesota, do here-

by certify and declare that we have heard read, interpreted, and thoroughly explained to our understanding the act of Congress, approved January 14, 1889, entitled "An act for the relief and civilization of the Chippewa Indians, in the State of Minnesota" (Public No. 13), which said act is embodied in the foregoing instrument, and, after such explanation and understanding, have consented and agreed to said act, and have accepted and ratified the same, and do hereby accept and consent to and ratify the said act and each and all of the provisions thereof, and do hereby grant, cede, and relinquish, and convey to the United States all right, title, and interest in and to the said Fond du Lac Reservation, in the State of Minnesota; and we do also hereby cede and relinquish to the United States all right, title, and interest that we may have in and to all and so much of the Red Lake Reservation as is not required and reserved under and in accordance with the provisions of said act to make and fill the allotments to the Red Lake Indians in quantity and manner as therein provided.

Witness our hands and seals hereto subscribed and affixed, at the school house on the Fond du Lac Reservation, in the State of Minnesota, this 21st day of November, 1889.

HENRY M. RICE, [Seal.]
MARTIN MARTY, [Seal.]
JOSEPH B. WHITING, [Seal.]
Commissioners.

[Here follow Indian signatures.]

FOND DU LAC SIGNATURES.

We do hereby certify that the foregoing instrument was fully interpreted and explained to the Indians of the Fond du Lac Reservation, whose names are subscribed and affixed thereto, and that we were present and witnessed the signatures of each.

P. H. BEAULIEU,
Interpreter to the Commission.
JOHN MORRISON, Interpreters.
FRANK BLATCHFORD,
United States Interpreter.
JAS. I. COFFEY.
Fond du Lac Reservation, Minn., November 21, 1889.

We do hereby certify that we were present and witnessed the signatures of the above-named Indians to the foregoing instrument.

R. G. RODMAN, Jr.,
Chief Clerk La Pointe Agency.
G. A. MORRISON.

M. A. LEEHY,
United States Indian Agent.
W. C. HUBBELL,
Secretary to Commission.
PETER DUFAULD.

Fond du Lac Reservation, Minn., November 21, 1889.

Executive Mansion, March 4, 1890.

This instrument in writing negotiated with the band of Chippewa Indians occupying and belonging to the Fond du Lac Reservation, in the State of Minnesota, under and in pursuance of the act of Congress of January 14, 1889, entitled "An act for the relief and civilization of the Chippewa Indians, in the State of Minnesota," wherein it is also provided "that all agreements therefor shall be approved by the President of the United States before taking effect," is hereby approved.

BENJ. HARRISON.

L.

AGREEMENT WITH BOISE FORT AND DEER CREEK CHIPPEWA INDIANS, WITH SIGNATURES.

We, the undersigned, being male adult Indians, over eighteen years of age, of the tribes or bands of Chippewa Indians occupying and belonging to Boise Fort and Deer Creek Reservations, in the State of Minnesota, do hereby certify and declare that we have heard read, interpreted, and thoroughly explained to our understanding the act of Congress, approved January 14, 1889, entitled "An act for the relief and civilization of the Chippewa Indians, in the State of Minnesota" (Public No. 13), which said act is embodied in the foregoing instrument, and after such explanation and understanding, have consented and

agreed to said act, and have accepted and ratified the same, and do hereby accept and consent to and ratify the said act, and each and all of the provisions thereof, and do hereby grant, cede, relinquish, and convey to the United States all our right, title, and interest in and to the said Boise Fort and Deer Creek Reservations, in the State of Minnesota; and we do hereby cede and relinquish to the United States all right, title, and interest that we may have in and to all and so much of the Red Lake Reservation as is not required and reserved under and in accordance with the provisions of said act to make and fill the allotments to the Red Lake Indians in quantity and manner as therein provided.

Witness our hands and seals hereto subscribed and affixed at the school house on the Vermillion Reservation, in the State of Minnesota, this 12th day of November, 1889.

MARTIN MARTY, [Seal.]
JOSEPH B. WHITING, [Seal.]
Commissioners.

[Here follow Indian signatures.]

SIGNATURES OF BOISE FORT BANDS.

We hereby certify that the foregoing instrument was fully interpreted and explained to the Indians of the Boise Fort and Deer Creek Reservations whose names are subscribed and affixed thereto, and that we were present and witnessed the signatures of each.

P. H. BEAULIEU,
Interpreter to the Commission.
JOHN MORRISON,
Interpreter.

Vermillion Reservation, Minn., November 12, 1889.

We do hereby certify that we were present and witnessed the signatures of the above-named Indians to the foregoing instrument.

G. A. MORRISON.
PETER DUFAULD.

W. C. HUBBELL,
Secretary to Commission.

Vermillion Reservation, Minn., November 12, 1889.